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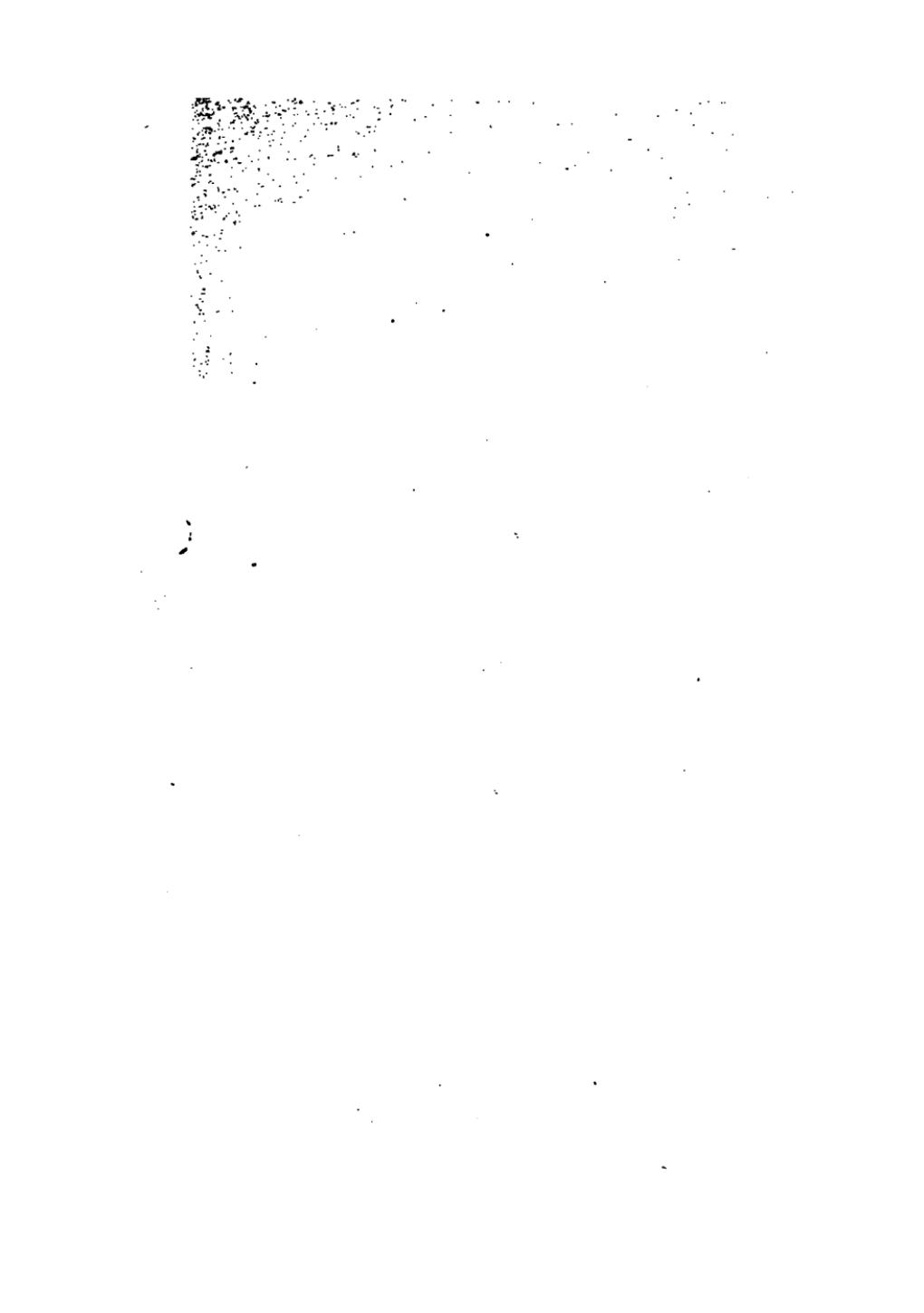
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THE
HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS
OF
Intermittent Fever.
BY

H. C. ALLEN, M. D., M. C. P. S., ONT.

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PUBLISHED BY
DRAKE'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
DETROIT, MICH.

7.

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УРАЯВЛ ЗНАЈ

Pew-& Tribune Job Co., Printers, Detroit.

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1879

TO MY
HOMEOPATHIC COLLEAGUES
THIS
MONOGRAPH
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED:
AND THE HOPE IS FONDLY CHERISHED, THAT FROM ITS
CAREFUL STUDY, THEY MAY OBTAIN AS MUCH PRACTICAL
KNOWLEDGE AS THE LABOR OF ITS COMPILATION HAS
GIVEN THE
AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E .

A NEED long felt in my own practice was supplied by Dr. Bell's admirable Monograph on "Diarrhœa and Dysentery," and a desire for some better guide in the treatment of intermittent fever has been the inspiration which has induced me to undertake the labor of the present compilation. I have culled from the literature of our school ; there is nothing original in it—excepting original errors—and the indulgence of my professional colleagues is asked for the many omissions and imperfections. At the same time, I also ask their earnest co-operation in perfecting the work, so that should a future edition be found necessary it may be made worthy the demands of the times and the possibilities of our school. This can only be accomplished by united action, as the experience of any one, no matter how extensive, will alone be insufficient. A somewhat extended personal ac-

quaintance has convinced me that but comparatively few of our practitioners use a repertory in selecting the remedy; hence, a bracketed comparison has been substituted in its place, as more likely to meet the wants of the majority.

I cannot too strongly urge that marginal notes of omissions, corrections and clinical verifications may be made, that the future may produce a more perfect work on THE THERAPEUTICS OF INTERMITTENT FEVER.

H. C. ALLEN, M. D.

DETROIT, November, 1879.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

THE CAUSE.



PHYSICIAN is rarely to be met with who cannot at once and with apparent certainty, formulate *a theory* for the *cause* of intermittent fever. This universal knowledge is only equaled by the variety of theories entertained, and the failures inseparable from the attempt to treat *the theory of the cause*, and the *name of the disease*, instead of the totality of the symptoms—subjective and objective—presented by the patient. The natural result of this attempt to follow the teachings and practice of Allopathy, is the charge, so often made by our medical brethren of the opposite school, that “Homœopaths are not honest in their practice;” and this charge has been more frequently based upon what they have seen of our treatment of this disease, than of all others combined.

Allopathy affirms that it cannot be cured without Quinine, because Quinine is the antidote of “Marsh Miasm,” which is the *cause* of intermit-

tent fever; and many Homœopaths--departing from the Law of Cure, and neglecting their *Materia Medica*--honestly cherish a similar delusion. The object of this work is to deal with Therapeutic facts, not with speculative Theories. The author has no theory to advance; and none to disprove that does not interfere with the successful homœopathic treatment of this *bête noir* of our profession. As yet we are unable to offer an intelligent explanation of the *cause* of Sporadic or Epidemic intermittent fever, that will bear the tests of the Scientists' scrutiny. Hahnemann's *one fact* is worth more at the bedside than all the theories that have ever been broached.

The following is a brief notice of some of the prevailing theories and the treatment based upon them:

"Intermittent fever is a neurosis. Its phenomena as chill and heat are distinct; their origin must also be distinct. The heat is due to the action on the sympathetic system; the chill to the spinal system."

—Lord, on Int. Fever.

"We believe intermittent fever is a neurosis, whose seat is especially in the ganglionic system, and therefore only nerve remedies, and particularly such as act on the vaso-motor part, can cure."

—Wurmb and Caspar on Int. Fever.

"Acute cases must always be treated by cerebro-spinal remedies; chronic cases by organic remedies."

—Burt's Characteristics.

"Ague remedies may be divided into two classes, viz.: Quinine, Gelsemium, Eucalyptus, Nux Vomica, Arsenic,

and Cedron, which have the power of destroying protozoa, infusoria, and cryptogamic fungi; and Eupatorium, Cor-nus, Salicine, Arnica, Natrum Mur. and Hydrastis which have not, yet correspond to the periodicity of the par-oxysm."

—Hale's Therapeutics. p. 609.

Bartlett, Salisbury, and others who maintain the cryptogamic theory, have many followers in our school; and here Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Sulphite of Soda, etc., must be used to destroy the germs.

Grauvogl's theory of splenic congestion and constitutional divisions, has many advocates. But it requires a Grauvogl to detect the constitution, and splenic congestion; or a Lord, or Wurmb and Caspar, to select the cerebro-spinal or sympathetic remedy; or a Hughes, Hale, or Kafka to classify the remedies.

THE MALARIAL

(MARSH MIASM).

Is, however, the most generally accepted theory. The evidence advanced in its support is the prevailing occurrence of epidemics, where this poison presumably exists. It is supposed to be the result of decaying vegetable and other organic matter, and is found along rivers with low, swampy, alluvial shores, subject to frequent overflow; near bodies of stagnant water; in the neighborhood of recently dug canals, or cellars; freshly plowed

virgin soil; near marshes, particularly on windward side of prevailing winds. It is confined near the earth, seems to spread in a horizontal direction; and its progress may be cut off by walls, hedges, high banks, and dense forests. Unlike the poison of Diphtheria, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Variola, and Typhus, it is neither contagious nor infectious; but also unlike them, each attack only renders the system more liable to a subsequent one.

But, on the other hand, it has long been known that the fever may exist on a dry, or even on a sandy soil, and in rocky, mountainous regions where it is often more extensive and severe than in the adjoining low country. Ziemssen says "On the Tuscan Appenines fevers are found at the height of 1,100 feet; on the slopes of mountains of Ceylon at 6,500 feet; on the Pyrenees at 5,000 feet; and on the Andes, in Peru, at 10,000 and 11,000 feet; while at the same time the neighbouring plains are entirely free, or are only visited in a very mild form." There are large tracts of lands where all the conditions of malaria exist, and yet no intermittent fever; and other districts where no conditions of miasma are to be found, and yet ague is endemic every season. The fever occurs in a sporadic form where miasma never prevails, and the patients had never been in a malarial region. Moreover, the inhabitants of

a valley where the disease prevails removing to a mountainous region where it is unknown are attacked with intermittent fever. The microscopist, with his most powerful lens, has never yet been able to detect the miasm; and chemical and spectral analysis are alike powerless to solve the problem. On such evidence—quite as strong against as in favor of the malarial theory—we may be pardoned if we doubt the existence of such an agent as a factor in the production of intermittent fever. And when we are asked to abandon the *certainties* of our Law of Cure, and substitute a treatment based upon the antidoting of an unknown poison; as Homœopaths, we should respectfully decline. We know quite as much of the nature of the poison which produces Scarlatina, Diphtheria and Typhus as we do of malaria. Yet the success of antidotal treatment is not such as would warrant any Homœopath in abandoning the teaching of his *Materia Medica* for it. This search after a hypothetical cause, and the adoption of a treatment based upon its supposed discovery, has been the fatal “Scylla” which has stranded many a homœopathic success. The element of accuracy once removed, our practice degenerates into empiricism.

It would be a great satisfaction, no doubt, to know the cause of intermittent fever; and it would be equally gratifying to be able to tell **why all**

persons are not attacked, although subjected to the same exposure, just as it would be a satisfaction to be able to explain the cause of many phenomena in physical science existing all about us. Such knowledge might aid us in a sanitary way in preventing or modifying the disease; but it could never be of the slightest benefit in its homœopathic treatment. When once we depart from Hahnemann's method of individualizing each case, we enter upon the sea of doubt and uncertainty upon which our allopathic brethren, without a compass, have ever sailed.

Hale—in condemning the indiscriminate use of Quinine—says: “Unless the physician is absolutely certain that the attack is due to miasmatic poisoning, he should wait until the disease shows its true character.” How is it possible for the physician to be “absolutely *certain*” that he is dealing with miasmatic poisoning? How can that knowledge change the symptoms presented by the patient, or enable us with more ease, or greater certainty, to select the remedy? There is a very nice distinction between certain and sure. I am *certain* the sun will rise; I am *sure* it has risen. The successful treatment of intermittent fever requires that the Homœopath should not only be *certain*, but *sure*. I am *sure* I have a sick man to treat who presents certain symptoms; but I am not *certain* that he has been poisoned with mias-

ma, or has been within a hundred miles of it; and I am quite uncertain whether the "cerebro-spinal" or "sympathetic" is affected; or whether to select, or *how* to select, a cerebro-spinal or organic remedy.

There are many remedies which affect one or both nervous systems; my patient requires but one. *But of this, I am sure, that the objective and subjective symptoms of which he complains are in every respect similar to those produced on the healthy subject by China.* For me and my patient this simple fact is all-sufficient. It approximates a mathematical demonstration. There are no doubts or uncertainties about it. My patient does not have to wait until I can demonstrate or refute a favorite theory, which, whether right or wrong, could never change the characteristics of his case.

EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT.

The first step in individualization—the key-stone of the homœopathic arch—begins with an examination of the patient. It is impossible to examine a patient *in general*; and prescribe for him *in particular*. Before we can select a remedy for a given case we must first ascertain the particular symptoms of which the patient complains, which form the picture of the disease; and this is often a most difficult task. Hahnemann says: "The totality of the symptoms which characterize

a given case, being once committed to writing, the most difficult part is accomplished." "Make haste slowly" never had a better illustration in medical science than in this advice; as no disease demands a closer observance of instructions, or a more strict adherence to principle for its successful treatment, than intermittent fever.

The symptoms occurring before and during the *chill, heat, sweat and apyrexia*; the *time* of occurrence; *where* the chill first begins; the *regularity* of its stages; the *degree* or *absence* of *thirst*, and *time* of its appearance; as well as the constitutional ailments aroused by the fever, are all to be carefully noted.

The "rational" (?) school only search for general conditions. To be able to diagnose *ague* and its quotidian, tertian, or quartan form is enough for him; it satisfies the supposed demands of science, and enables him to prescribe some preparation of Cinchona (see Organon, p. 195.) Either the ready facility of this generalizing practice with the entire absence of consistency in its application, or a praiseworthy, yet unsuccessful, attempt to utilize the pathological theories of Allopathy, have induced many very excellent men of our school to abandon (if they ever possessed) Hahnemann's methods for this "short cut" to success. This can be better illustrated by the following comparison of

GENERALIZING.

INDIVIDUALIZING.

Arsenicum.

If the paroxysm varies widely from the typical form; if there is no chill or no sweat; if there are unusual gastric, hepatic, intestinal or cerebral disturbances; well-marked capillary congestion, and the patient is half sick during the apyrexia; we may be sure that the malarial poison has made a profound impression on the sympathetic ganglia. Arsenic, not Quinine, the typical remedy for this state.

—W. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. & S. J., Jan., 1872.

China.

The paroxysm is preceded by headache, nausea, hunger, anguish and palpitation of the heart. Thirst before the chill and during the sweating stage. Chills alternating with heat, skin cold and blue, headache, nausea, and absence of thirst. During hot stage, dryness of the mouth and lips, red face and headache. After the heat, *thirst* and *profuse sweat*. Ringing in the ears, with dizziness and a feeling as if the head was enlarged. Pain in the region of the liver and spleen when bending or coughing. Shallow complexion.—Johnson's Key.

There are many remedies that would fulfill the requirements of Dr. Holcombe's Arsenic case. Each one of Dr. Burt's organic remedies is apparently well indicated. On the other hand, there is but a single remedy that will meet the requirements of Dr. Johnson's

Chin. Sulf.

A simple, fresh, uncomplicated case of intermittent fever, with distinct cold, hot, and sweating stages, and perfect apyrexia, is promptly cured by moderate doses of Quinine.—W. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. and S. J., January, 1872.

Arsenicum.

Tertian intermittent fever; first chill, then heat, then perspiration. Thirst during the whole paroxysm, *drinks often, but little at a time;* during cold stage, pain in the small of the back and lower limbs; tongue blue; great prostration and debility after the paroxysm. Arsenic cured.—B. F. Joslin, Hom. News.

“A simple, fresh, uncomplicated case of intermittent fever,” etc., may be promptly cured by 25 or 30 other remedies as well as Chin. Sulf.; but Arsenic, alone, will cure that of Dr. Joslin’s. To know that Chin. Sulf., or any other remedy, has cured intermittent fever *is of no value to the Homœopath;* unless he be given the particulars in which *this fever, cured by Chin. Sulf., differed from other similar fevers;* and generalization can never give him this knowledge.

WHEN TO ADMINISTER THE REMEDY ?

Although this has never been a question of much controversy, yet the prevailing practice has been to administer Aconite, Gelsemium, Veratrum Viride, or some other favorite, during the paroxysm, for the double purpose of “doing something” and “controlling the fever.” Every

observing physician who has had much experience in the treatment of intermittent fever will testify that this plan rarely has any perceptible effect upon the paroxysm, unless it be to render it more obscure. This "doing something" can be successfully accomplished with Sac. Lac., if it be absolutely necessary to do anything. The easiest, safest, most satisfactory and scientific method is that of Hahnemann, and no cause for regret will ever follow its adoption.

Hahnemann says, *Organon*, ¶236 :

"The best, most appropriate, and servicable method in these diseases, is to administer the remedy immediately, or very shortly after the termination of the paroxysm, as soon as the patient has in some measure, recovered from it. Administered in this manner, it has sufficient time to produce in the organism all its various effects to restore health without violence or commotion; whereas, if taken immediately before the paroxysm (even though it were homœopathic or specific in the highest degree) its effect would coincide with the renewal of the natural disease, and excite such a strife in the organism, so powerful a reaction, that the patient would lose at least a great portion of his strength, and even life would be endangered.† But when the medicine is administered immediately after the termination of the paroxysm, and long before there are any preparations for the next fit, the organism is in the best possi-

† There are proofs of this, unfortunately, in the too frequent cases of where a moderate allopathic dose of Opium, administered to the patient during the cold stage of the fever, has quickly deprived him of life.—Note to Hahnemann's *Organon*, p. 195.

ble condition to allow itself to be gently modified by the remedy, and by these means return to a state of health."

If, after the exhibition of the proper remedy, the next paroxysm be *earlier and more severe*, or *later and milder* than preceding one, the action of the remedy should not be interfered with; wait for succeeding paroxysm, which may be lighter still or not return at all.

THE SIMILIMUM.

The selection of the remedy is the question of questions—the one of vital import to the Homœopath and his patient. Once unmistakably found, a cure will as certainly result. The potency question, in comparison, sinks into insignificance. The more perfect the similimum, the higher the potency, the quicker and surer the cure. On the other hand, if the remedy be not the proper one, no matter how low the potency, how crude the drug, or how massive the dose, we will utterly fail; or, at most, only partially cure by suppressing the attack. We are slow to learn the great lesson inculcated by Hahnemann from the first to the last page of the Organon, that **it is quality, not quantity, that cures.** That *disease is not an entity, and cannot be expelled from the system by quantity*; nor can quantity ever take the place of, or atone for, an improper or imperfect selection of the remedy. The following

ANALYSIS

Of Case VI, page 129, is the comparative or cancellation method of selecting the remedy:

Time :—Paroxysm every other day, Common to many in the afternoon. remedies.

Before Chill :—Violent yawning and Ant. t. Arn. stretching Ign. Ipec. Rhus.

Chill :—Especially along the back and Arn. Caps. arms, for an hour, *with thirst*, followed Carbo v. Ign. by

Heat :—(Without thirst) Over whole Caps. China, body, with cold feet; accompanied Ign. Led. with internal shuddering, not disappearing until the

Sweat :—Has broken out, the sweat Ign. Ipec. Puls. lasting several hours (without thirst).

Dull, aching pain in the pit of the Bry. Ign. Rhus. stomach; heaviness in the limbs, with pain in the joints.

During apyrexia, great weariness and Ign. bending of the knees.

Sleep sound, with snoring breathing. Ign. Nux. m. Op. Tongue coated white; lips chapped Ars. Ign. Nat. m. and dry. Taciturn, indifferent, starting.

Countenance pale. Fer. Ign. Sec.

THE POTENCY.

The greatest calamity that in practice can befall a homœopathic physician, is to acquire a routine habit of thinking that a remedy can cure only

certain conditions or diseases, and no others. This usually is the first step in a routine habit of prescribing, and keeps time and pace with that other habit of thinking that, "the potency I use is the only successful one." The objections that "there is no power in potentized drugs, hence I have never used them;" or, "I do not believe they can possibly cure, or I would use them;" or, "I cannot understand how they are made," are offered daily by the allopath to our low dilutions and even drop doses of the tincture. The potency, whether high or low, will never be affected in the slightest degree by such objections. The question of potency can only be settled by the test of experience; and each individual member must make the experiment for himself. Those who never use but one potency can never have any experimental knowledge of any other. Hahnemann asked to have his great discovery, under the rules he laid down, subjected to the test of practice, and the failures published to the world. Submit the potency question to the same test, write out the case, *in extenso*, with the remedy and potency, and publish the failures; the profession can then decide whether it was in the selection of the remedy used, or in the potency. Columbus had no difficulty in making the egg stand. The calling of hard names can never decide the question, nor reconcile the conflicting views. In the interests

of science, published facts, which bear on their face the stamp of reliability, should, both in justice to ourselves and others, be accepted as such, irrespective of potency; instead of being met with the weapons used by the cotemporaries of Hahnemann and Jenner. Hahnemann decreased the dose as he increased his knowledge of *materia medica*. Can we adopt a better rule?

"Boastful homœopathic physicians often claim that they can cure *any* case of ague with the high potencies. But those who have practiced many years in malarious districts know that such assertions are false. I need only refer you to the writings and experience of such men as Holcombe, Ellis, Douglas, Marcy, Pulte, and hundreds of others in this country; also Hughes, Baehr, Roth, Kafka, and others, in England and on the continent."

—Hale's Therap., p. 610.

"Every case of intermittent fever, *can, has, and must be cured*, with the potentized remedies, under the law of the similars *homœopathically*."—Lippe.

This statement is endorsed by the writings and experience of such men as Hering, Raue, Guernsey, McManus, Pearson, Morgan, Wells, Dunham, Bayard, Joslin, Swan, A. O. Blair, Bell, Gallupe, H. V. Miller, Baer, Temple, Pomeroy, Wilson, and many others in this country; also Hahnemann, Skinner, Berridge, Benninghausen, Müller, Firmat, Hartman, Meyhofer, and others, in England and on the continent.

A homœopathic cure is as beneficial to our patient as an allopathic one; and if it be quicker, surer, safer, and more pleasant, why not cure him homœopathically.

THE CLINICAL CASES

Are taken from the periodical literature of our school, wherever found, or have been kindly furnished by professional colleagues to whom the author is under many obligations. They are intended to illustrate the sphere of action, as well as the potency of the remedy, and at the same time dispel the delusion honestly entertained by many, "That patients will not *wait* for the homœopathic remedy to act, hence, must resort to Quinine." Patients *wait* for the prompt action of the homœopathic remedy in Croup, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Pneumonia and Yellow Fever! The *remedy* is not at fault; it acts just as promptly in intermittent fever as in any other disease; but the homœopathic physician may fail to select the proper remedy. A more intimate *personal* acquaintance with our remedies is needed; general knowledge will not suffice. * * * "Here homœopathy is rich in resources, and the greatest triumphs will always be achieved by the closest study of the *Materia Medica*."—W. H. Holcombe.

THE
THERAPEUTICS
OF
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Time :—Usually in the evening; no regularity; no periodicity.

Cause :—Dry, cold winds; hot days and cool nights; getting wet (**Rhus**); suppressed perspiration by uncovering or sitting in a draft; by fright; rheumatic exposure.

' Chill :—*Ascends from feet to chest, with internal heat and sensation of hot water in the head; chilly when uncovered or even touched; chilliness on the slightest movement, even by lifting of bed clothes (Nux).*

Coldness, with redness and heat of one, coldness and paleness of the other cheek, (Cham. Ipec.) Chill with *one hot cheek*; contracted pupils; anxiety; or body chilly, with *red face, hot cheeks, hot forehead and ear lobules*; face hot, hands and feet cold. *Chill from extremities to head and face; heat, vice versa.*

Heat:—With thirst. *Towards evening, dry heat in the face, with anxiety; high fever; dry burning heat, which extends from head and face; burning heat, with chilly shiverings running up the back. Great fear; nervous excitability; restlessness and anxious tossing about. Cough during heat, with palpitation and pleuritic stitches in the chest.* (Cough during chill and heat, **Bry.**—Cough before and during the chill, **Rhus.**) *Red face while lying, and pale face and fainting when rising up. Great thirst for large quantities of water; everything else tastes bitter.* (Thirst for large quantities in every stage, **Nat. m.** **Bry.**—Only during heat, **Ipec.**) Can not bear to be covered, yet fears to be uncovered. (**Camph. Secale.**)

Sweat:—*Must be covered as soon as sweat begins; covered or affected parts sweat most profusely, (Ant. tart.) or perspiration only on side on which he lies.* (**China.**, **Nit. ac.**—Sweat on single parts only, **Bry.**) Profuse warm perspiration over whole body, by which nervous excitability, restlessness and anxiety are relieved. (Sweat brings relief of all suffering, **Nat. m.**) General warm steaming sweat.

Pulse:—During chill, intermittent, thread-like; during heat, quick, full, hard, bounding.

Tongue:—Coated white; papillæ red and elevated. “Strawberry tongue.”

Apyrexia:—*Never clear. Loss of appetite; sleep*

restless and disturbed by dreams; very anxious about recovery; weak and exhausted by slightest exertion, either mental or physical.

Aconite is adapted to recent cases. Young persons, especially girls, of full plethoric habit and sedentary life; easily affected by atmospheric changes. Is rarely indicated, *per se*, as the remedy to cure, (but frequently used during paroxysm when not indicated.) Cause, often the characteristic indication.

Aconite is never to be given "first to subdue the fever," and then some other remedy to meet the case; never to be alternated with other drugs for the purpose of "controlling the fever." If the fever be such as to require Aconite, no other drug is needed. * * for many drugs beside aconite produce fever, each after his kind.—Dunham's Lectures.
1-p-87

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Mrs. H., age forty-nine, after a fatiguing walk, sought a cool retreat to rest; she soon began to feel rigors passing down her back, followed by shuddering and indescribable aching from the head to the lower extremities; could scarcely endure contact with bed clothing, and this sensitive and sore feeling was all over the body; great thirst; thick, white coating on the tongue; tumeified countenance, expressive of much pain. Pulse not much accelerated; chilliness and heat in rapid alternation; intolerable aching; thirst and dry skin continued all night. In the P. M., frightful pains tending to the head. Acon.* in water. First dose had a quieting effect; pains less; skin

moist; sensitiveness to contact removed; slept till morning.
Made a good recovery.

[A. E. SMALL, U. S. Med. and Sur. Jour., 1871.]

CASE II.—Aconite given during the apyrexia, four doses, removed intermittent fever in a plethoric individual, the chilliness being very violent, and succeeded by *dry, glowing heat, excessive anguish and oppression*.—A. H. Z., 1 p. 146.

CASE III.—Aconite^t, two doses, freed a child of two years, of a quartan fever, which had lasted upwards of a year, commencing with *a chilliness in the evening*, and succeeded by *a ten hours heat*.—Hygea, 1-p-79.

ALUMINA.

Time:—Chilliness at 4 A. M., lasting till evening.
Evening paroxysm from 5 to 8 P. M., every other day.

Chill:—*With great thirst*, (Arn. Ign. Caps.). Internal cold and chills, with desire for warmth of stove without relief from heat, (Lach.—Relieved by heat of stove, Ign.) and stretching and bending of the limbs; *worse after warm drinks*, and *after eating warm soup*, (After cold drinks, Ars. Caps. Eup. perf.). Chilliness of whole body, feet cold as ice the whole day, with heat of head, *external chilliness and external heat*, especially *dark redness of the cheeks*. Frequent repetition of *chills in the evening*, every other day. Chills near the warm stove. Violent chilliness in evening, especially feet and back, that could not get warm near stove. Chilly during the day, heat all night, (chill lasting 12

hours, **Canth.**) Chill increased by slightest motion, (**Acon.**—Increased by uncovering, **Am. m. Nux. Sepia.**)

Heat:—*Without thirst; heat with anxiety at night, and sweat.* Heat in evening beginning in and spreading from face and head, frequently *only of right side of body.* Heat aggravated by motion. (Lessened by motion, **Caps.**)

Sweat:—*At night, in bed, toward morning;* most profuse in face, *often only on right side of face,* (**Nux. Puls.**) Sweat upon every motion, (**Bry.**) followed by cold shivers as if taking cold. Sometimes entire inability to sweat.

Tongue:—Clean. Appetite good. Longing for fruit and vegetables. Aversion to meat, (**Arn.**)

Apyrexia:—*Continual empty eructations which afford relief.* Great lassitude of the whole body; great exhaustion and inclination to lie down; unconquerable disposition to lie down.

Adapted to old people, spare habit, lack of animal heat (reverse of **Acon.**) Had frequent attacks of painter's colic. Rarely indicated, but when required, chronic constitutional ailments will almost always be present.

AMBRA GRISEA.

Time:—In the forenoon.

Chill:—Of *single parts of body,* with heat of face; chill, with lassitude and sleepiness, relieved by

eating, (Sweat lessened by eating, **Anac.**); chills before dinner. Skin of whole body, except face, neck and genitals, cold (Ice cold genitals, **Sulf.**).

Heat:—In face and over the whole body every quarter of an hour, most violent from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Sweat:—Profuse night-sweat, worse after midnight, the body being warm. Sweat every morning, **worse on the affected side** (**Ant. tart.**). Sweat of abdomen and thighs.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Time:—3 till 4 A. M.—5, 6 and 7 P. M.

Before Chill:—Thirst; sleeplessness.

Chill:—With and without thirst. Chilliness evenings after lying down, and *as often as she awakes*, lasting entire night. Violent shivering, without subsequent heat (without subsequent heat or sweat, **Bov.**). Chill running up the back. Chill with external coldness day, evenings and nights; *worse from uncovering, dares not uncover on account of chilliness* (**Nux.**). *Chill alternating every half hour, with heat and bloated red face,* (Yellowish mahogany-red, **Eup.**).

Heat:—With thirst ; over the whole body, with redness of face and a kind of stinging heat in skin, especially over whole chest, (**Apis. Nit. ac.**—Itching over whole body, **Led. Petr.**)

Flushes of heat frequently coming on, always

ending in sweat, most profuse in face, palms of hands and soles of feet.

Sweat:—Day and night, following heat. Increased transpiration; every movement makes him sweat, (**Bry.** **Sulf.** **Verat.**—When sitting quietly, **Staph.**). Night-sweat, most copious after midnight and towards morning, in bed. Fever paroxysms begin with chilliness, then heat, and end with sweat.

ANACARDIUM ORIEN.

Time:—Every afternoon. *Every P. M. at four o'clock, fever without chill (Lyc.).*

Chill:—Shivering over the back and whole body, as from cold water being thrown upon the person (**Rhus.** **Ant.** **tart.** **Arn.**). Repeated icy cold creepings; feeling of chilliness of limbs, hands and feet, which causes trembling; internal chill even in a warm room; worse in open air.

Heat:—From 4 p. m. till evening daily (relieved by eating); heat of upper body; with hot breath, cold feet with internal shiverings; external heat, especially of face and palms; abdomen and knees weak; heat over whole body, but complains of being cold. If any thirst, between heat and sweat (*Between cold and hot stage, Sabad.*)

Sweat:—Night-sweats; frequently waking up from sleep, with general sweat. At night he sweats on the *chest* and *abdomen*. Sweat of left hand. Sweat better by eating. Dyspnœa and distressing shortness of breath.

Tongue:—Is white and rough; taste, like herring brine; *bitter taste after smoking*.

In fevers of nursing children, which return every afternoon at 4 o'clock, Anacardium vies with Lycop; but is not so severe in character, all stages being of a milder grade. *Child is very irritable, a slight offence or contradiction makes him excessively angry* (**Bry. Cham.**).

ANGUSTURA.

Time:—**3 P. M.**—(**Apis. Ars. China s.**)

Chills:—**At 3 P. M.** *Shivering with goose-flesh, without thirst*, for several days in succession. Severe cold sensation over back; cold hands, fingers and feet; drawing pain in elbows, knees and toes. (Pains in ankles and wrists, **Pod.**). Chill lasts half an hour.

Heat:—Warmth of the whole body, except head, towards evening, so that she is unable to sleep again after 3 a. m. (Worse at 3 a. m. and 3 p. m., **Thuja**). Cold cheeks. The heat ascends (**Sepia**).

Sweat:—Perspiration at night in bed.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Time:—12 m. or afternoon.

Before Chill:—Gastric disturbances; with great melancholy, sadness, and a woeful mood.

Chill:—*Without thirst (Puls. China.)* Violent shaking at noon; or chill in the afternoon with shivering in the back; chill with sweat at same time; chill and shivering over the back, feet cold as ice, with sweat on rest of body; chilliness predominates (*Menyan*) ; even in a warm room, cold and chilly during the day. (Chill worse in warm room or near a stove, *Apis*.—Chill increases by external heat, *Ipec.*) Painful coldness of nose during inspiration, as if inhaling cold air. Great desire to sleep; (wants to sleep during hot stage, *Apis*.)

Sweat:—Sets in simultaneously with or immediately after the chill. (See *Pod.*) Sweat alternating with chilliness, or vice versa. Sweat soon disappears, dry heat remaining, or

Heat:—When sweat sets in with the heat; great heat for an hour, then sweat ceases suddenly, followed by dry heat for two hours, or even all night. Vomiting during the heat—(Nat. m.)

Tongue:—Thickly coated; milky white; characteristic of Ant. crud. Taste bitter. *Great desire for pickles.* Saliva saltish. Hunger, which eating does not relieve.

Pulse:—Irregular; rapid, then slow; changing every few beats.

Apyrexia:—*Predominance of gastric symptoms (Ipec., Puls. Nux.)* Want of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and bitter taste in mouth (**Ipec.**); tension and pressure in region of the stomach; belching, pain in bowels, with diarrhoea, or constipation; *aversion to food; longing for acids, particularly pickles.* (Longing for salt, **Nat. m.**); *increasing sweat.*

Ant. Crude.

Before Chill:—Great sadness, and a *woeful mood.*

Chill:—Predominant, followed by *sweat*, then *heat*; or chill and sweat simultaneous; or chill and sweat, or sweat and heat, alternating.

Tongue:—Coated; *milky white.*

No thirst in any stage.

Ant. Crud. will often relieve, where Puls. or Ipec. seem indicated and fail. One of the few remedies where sweat follows chill and is followed by heat. Gastric symptoms usually present; acts promptly and completely cures.

In the spring of 1876, Ant. Crud. did me good service in two cases of double quotidian, where there was much

Pulsatilla.

Before Chill:—Thirst and *diarrhaea at night.*

Chill:—*Heat and sweat* in usual order, but apt to run into each other. One-sided coldness.

Tongue:—Coated with yellow mucus; feels sore, as if scalded.

Thirst before chill.

nausea and vomiting, with *tongue thickly coated white*; the algid stage being followed by *sweat with great heat for an hour*, when the sweating ceased, *dry heat remaining for two hours*. Puls. previously had failed to make any impression on the cases, while convalescence was established in twelve hours after the Ant. was commenced.—*A. L. Fisher, N. A. J.*

I have found Ant. Crud. an excellent remedy in remittent fever of children, with following symptoms: Child delirious; *drowsy, with nausea; hot and red face, tongue very white, and great thirst*, especially at night; does not like to be bathed; is fretful and peevish; *does not want to be looked at*.—*E. B. Nash, Am. Homœop., III, p. 161.*

ANT. TARTARICUM.

Time:—3 P.M., or evening at 6 P. M. *All periods; no regularity.*

Before Chill:—Yawning and stretching (Eup. perf.)

Chill and Heat, without thirst, alternating during the day. (*Ars.*—Chill and sweat, or sweat and heat alternating, **Ant. Crud.**) Chill as if cold water were dashed over one, (*Rhus.*) Chill with trembling and shaking over whole body. He looks pale, and is so chilly on going into the open air that he trembles; (chilly when going from open air into a room, *Ars.*—See *Rhus.*) *Cold skin. Trembling and chilliness always from within outward. Short chill and long lasting heat, with somnolency and profuse sweat on forehead*

(**Opium**) ; or, violent short heat succeeding a long chill, aggravated by every motion ; (feels chilly if he moves, **Nux.**)

Sweat :—Profuse all over; may last all night, or profuse sweat the following night, with increased secretion of urine. **Affected parts sweat profusely.** (**Ambra.**) Sweat often, cold, clammy, sticky.

Tongue :—Characteristic, red edges, or red and white in alternate streaks; papillæ red and raised as in *Scarlatina*; tongue bright red and dry in the centre. Food tasteless; tobacco has no taste. Desire for apples; acids. (Desire for juicy fruit, **Verat.**)

Pulse :—Much accelerated by slightest motion; strong and full during chill; feeble, slow and very weak as the heat passes off.

During paroxysm, cannot keep his eyes open; irresistible sleepiness and deep stupefied sleep; when awake, hoplessness and despair.

Apyrexia :—Gastric symptoms are very pronounced, as in *Ant. Crud.* Nausea and vomiting may be present; if so, it is very prostrating. Weakness and exhaustion, with great depression of spirits.

In some epidemics occurring in winter and early spring it often amounts to the *genus epidemicus*; especially when gastric and typhoid fevers predo-

minate, or when every fever is inclined to become such.

Short Violent Chill, and *long-lasting heat, with sleep*, and sweat on forehead, and pale face.

Long Chill, aggravated by every motion, succeeded by *short and violent heat*.

APIS—*Apium Virus.*

Time ;—3 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.; (4 P. M., *Lyc.*) ; 4 P. M., fever, *without chill*; 5 P. M., rarely, *then night and morning paroxysms*.

Chill, with thirst, always. (*Ign. Carbo. veg., Caps.*) Chill begins *in front of chest, abdomen, knees*, and runs down the back, (reverse of **Eup. purp.**); chill *worse in a warm room; from external heat, (Ipec.) Cannot bear heat of stove; (relieved by heat of stove, Ign.;—relieved by external heat, Ars.); chilliness renewed from the slightest motion.* (Chill increased by motion, *Caps—cannot bear to move or be uncovered in any stage, Nux.*) Chill, with *cold feet and fingers, and heat of face and hands, and oppressed breathing.* *Oppression of chest as though patient would smother. Falls into a deep sleep as the severity of the chill passes off, and breaks out with Urticaria. (Urticaria before and during chill, **Hepar.**) Sensation of cold without external coldness of the skin; cold limbs and feet, with burning toes and burning cheeks.

*P. P. Wells.

Heat:—*Rarely with thirst; heat, with inclination to uncover, (Acon. Sec.); deep sleep, (Op.); chilliness on moving or uncovering during heat, (Nux.) Burning, hot, dry skin all over, particularly felt in abdomen, epigastrium and chest; alternate dry and hot skin, or cool in some places and hot in others, with occasional spells of sweating.* †**Great oppression and burning in the chest, with sensation of smothering.** Itching, burning nettle rash. (Also, during heat, Ign. Hepar.) *The heat o' the room is intolerable.* Sensation of heat through whole body without heat of skin.

Sweat:—*No thirst in sweating stage. Sweat after trembling and fainting, then nettle rash.* Perspiration may alternate with dryness of the skin. Weak and trembling; sleep. “This stage is usually wanting, and is characteristic of Apis fever in old protracted cases.”—Carroll Dunham.

Tongue:—Clean in old cases. In acute attacks, dry, red, with a raw, sore, painful tenderness; does not care to talk or protrude it. Swelling and burning of lips during entire paroxysm. No appetite, nor desire for food; craves milk, which relieves.

Apyrexia:—Soreness and pain under ribs of left side, in region of spleen; great soreness of all the limbs and joints; feet swollen; urine scanty; restless; sleepless; urticaria and great debility.

†C. Pearson.

In old cases, badly treated by domestic and patent medicines. Nat. Mur. often indicated if Apis fails to permanently cure. In either acute or chronic cases occurring as sequellæ of eruptive diseases. In ascites; "sensation in abdomen as if something would break, if much effort were made to void a stool."—Guernsey.

CLINICAL.

Apis cured a case of intermittent fever; the patient *sleeping during the fever*; thirst only *in chill*, wanting during *heat* and *sweat*. Chill aggravated by external heat.—C. Preston, in H. M., p. 296.

Apis.

Time:—3 P.M.; 3 to 4 P.M.

Before Chill:—Free from pain.

Chill:—*With thirst always, in chill, absent in heat and sweat. Begins in front of chest, abdomen, knees. Oppression of chest as though he would smother. Sleep and urticaria as chill passes off.*

Heat:—Oppression of chest, with burning smothering. Heat worse in the chest, abdomen, epigastrium. Urticaria. Sleep.

Bryonia.

Time:—All periods.

Before Chill:—Stretching and drawing in the limbs; headache, vertigo, and *great thirst*.

Chill:—*With great thirst in all stages. Begins in tips of fingers, toes, and on the lips. Violent, dry, racking cough, with plueritic stitches in chest; stitching pain in right hypochondrium.*

Heat:—Cough, with pleuritic stitches. Heat as if blood in the veins was burning; headache, and vertigo.

Sweat:—This stage is usually wanting. Sleepy. Urticaria.

Apyrexia:—Soreness in spleen—in all limbs and joints; feet swollen; urine scanty; urticaria.

Mr. H., aged 28, from cold, exposure, and sleeping in a wagon, in Missouri, was taken, September 28, 1865, with a violent congestive chill at 8 A. M., which lasted one hour. He was very pale and faint, with much inward fever; pulse weak, 130; little thirst; inclined to diarrhoea; severe pain in small of back; complained most of *pressure or stricture across the chest, exciting a cough*; tongue furred, but not heavily coated. The chill began by a violent fit of coughing, with *feeling of suffocation*; heat lasted some hours; *perspiration slight*. September 29, was free from fever, but was restless, wakeful, and had some pain in the back.

Next A. M., 30th—Severe chill at 7 A. M.; thought he was dying. His extremities were cold; nails purple; veins resembling dark lines; nose cold and pointed; features contracted; pulse fluttering and scarcely perceptible, and general appearance that of collapsed state of cholera. *Had great anguish from a smothering sensation; desired to be raised up to get breath*, but on raising was seized with paroxysm of coughing and retching, with faintness amounting to insensibility. Gave Verat. Alb.³⁰ in water, two teaspoonfuls every 15 minutes, until chill subsided. In about an hour fever severe and continued all day, terminating with slight perspiration as before. Sac. Lac. until 9 P. M., when I gave him Apis¹⁰⁰, and left another to be taken next A. M.

Oct. 1—Here was a bad case of congestive chills, such as I think we seldom meet in practice. Two paroxysms

Sweat:—Profuse, sour, easily excited by exercise. Thirsty. Irritable.

Apyrexia:—Constipation of dry, hard, lumpy stools. *Exceedingly irritable*; everything makes him angry.

had already occurred. We are told the patient never survives the third. It is folly, the Allopaths say, to trust to anything but Quinine—give 10, 20, or even 30 grs.—prevent the next chill or your patient will certainly die. But the chest symptoms pointed clearly to Apis (and there was not enough cold perspiration for Verat.—H. C. A.), and giving Sac. Lac. during the day, I left another powder of Apis¹⁰⁰ to be taken at night; preferring to rely on *Homœopathy* and *my own judgment*. Next morning I saw him early. He had only a slight chill. A powder was given at night for five or six days. No return.—C. Pearson, U. S. M. and S. J., 1-208.

ARANEA DIADEMA.

Time:—*At precisely same time every day, or every other day. (Cedron. Sab.) Great regularity of paroxysm.*

Cause:—Rheumatic exposure; getting wet; working in the rain; working while standing in water.

Chill:—*Long lasting, often 24 hours; chill predominates. Constant chilly feeling, worse on rainy, cold days; from bathing with cold water; from damp dwellings.* Chilly all the time, day and night, in midsummer. Bone pains for four weeks; fever attacks, consisting almost wholly of coldness. Chill without heat, sweat or thirst. *Headache, which ceases entirely in the open air.* Great exhaustion; lassitude. Painful feeling of coldness in lower incisors every day at same hour.

Heat:—Slight, preceded by chill. Evening,

heat, with fullness and heaviness in epigastrium as from a stone; qualmishness in pit of stomach, and heaviness of the thighs so that she is scarcely able to drag her limbs along. Forearms and hands so heavy that he imagines he cannot lift them. Heat often wanting.

Sweat:—Wanting.

Tongue:—Slightly coated, nauseous, bitter, relieved by smoking.

Apyrexia:—Clear. Spleen enlarged. Menses eight days too early, too strong and too copious.

The paroxysm of Aranea is often unattended by either heat or sweat, consisting only of coldness, which is persistent and severe, and *not relieved by anything*. It is usually without thirst in any stage; if any, usually the heat.

CLINICAL.

A lady, 40 years old, slender, of erethic nature, hydræmic constitution, was attacked, in consequence of taking cold, with a violent shaking chill, lasting uninterruptedly for twenty-four hours, without being followed by heat or sweat, or any other affection. Internal application of warm things gave no relief. Diad⁴, a few globules in water relieved the chill within half an hour. Perfectly well next day.—C. Heinigke, H. Kl., 1870, p. 44.

A teamster, 43 years old, 6 feet 2 inches in height, and well developed, never been sick before, slept on some straw on the bar-room floor in Frankfort, on a winter night. In the morning felt stiff in his limbs, tired and sick. Chill began at 7 P. M., and lasted till precisely 8 in the morning, every

day at same hour, without heat or sweat, with cough, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and great exhaustion, which distressed him most because it interferred with his occupation. Being yet unskilled in Homœopathy, and not having the least confidence in it in fever and ague, I gave him two grain doses of Quinine every two hours at first, then every hour during the day, until he had taken forty powders without the least improvement; on the contrary, his general weakness had increased. I now consulted the original provings, and found that according to the law of similarity, *Aranea Diadema* must be the remedy. He received five drops of second dec., attenuation every hour. Next day the patient exclaimed, "Now you have hit the right medicine; after the second hour I felt warmth again in my whole body, and the first time for three weeks I slept some hours at night again, without any chill." The cure was complete in six days, and for seventeen years he had no relapse.—Grauvogl, p. 205.

Like many of our colleagues of the present day, Grauvogl's lack of confidence in Homœopathic treatment of fever and ague was only equaled by his ignorance (at that time) of the true curative sphere of Quinine in the same disease. Here was a fever with *chill prolonged and predominant; heat and sweat absent.* It could never be cured by Quinine, which has all three stages, but *particularly heat and sweat*, prominently developed. Quinine would not even suppress it (probably owing to cause of disease), and there certainly was enough given (80 grs.) to fairly test its curative power.

ARNICA MONTANA.

Time:—Not characteristic ; usually 4 A. M.; afternoon or evening.

Before Chill:—Thirst for large quantities of cold water; (*Eup. perf.*) Much yawning and stretching; drawing pain as if in the periosteum; drinking refreshes.

Chill:—With thirst and, if he drinks a great deal, vomits afterwards. Chill, as if cold water were poured over him. (*Rhus*.—As if cold water were dashed over him, *Ant. tart*) Chill with **pain in muscles of back and extremities as if bruised**; *soreness of the whole body*. (Whole body feels sore, *Bapt.*) Chill most severe in **PIT OF STOMACH**. Chill after every sleep, with heat and redness of one cheek; chill, with burning of **head alone**, or **face alone**, rest of body being cold. Internal chill with external heat. (*Ars. Thuja.*) Chilliness on the (right) side on which he lies. **Shivering over the whole body and the head, at the same time heat in the head and redness and heat in the face, accompanied by a coolness of the hands, and a feeling as of the hips, the back, and the anterior surface of the arms being bruised.** *Morning chill while in bed*; begins before she rises and lasts for hours. Chilly from the slightest movement of the bed-clothes. (*Acon.*—Constant desire to be covered up, *Nux V.*)

Heat:—*Thirst* continued, but less than during chill, except early in the morning. Dry, general heat, with *indifference, stupor* and such *weakness* that when he attempts to sit up he faints. (**Acon.**) **During heat, slightest lifting of bed-clothes, or even moving in bed, makes him chilly.** (**Nux Vom.** Same in all stages of paroxysm). **Great internal heat, with coldness of hands and feet.** **The heat becomes intolerable to him,** (**Apis. Puls.**) *and he tries to uncover himself; but upon uncovering he feels chilly.* **He is obliged to change his position constantly, the couch or bed on which he lies is so hard.** Burning heat in one spot, which is cold to the touch; alternate heat or coldness here and there over the entire body.

Sweat:—*Sour, fetid, offensive, like mouldy earth;* in old cases, sometimes cold and clammy. Head-ache (which begins in hot stage) and soreness continue, but pain and drawing in the periosteum, which occurs before the chill, disappear gradually. (*All pains disappear with sweat, Nat. m.*)

Tongue:—*Never clean.* Dry, yellow, or dirty white coating, and often, in acute cases, with a brown streak down the middle. **Breath sour, fetid.** Taste *bitter, putrid, of rotten eggs.* Longing for alcoholic drinks; acids; repugnance to food.

Apyrexia:—Headache, soreness and bruised feeling of muscles continue; eructations tasting

like rotten eggs. *Yellow face; aversion to meat;* and, especially in chronic cases, debility and aversion to exercise. The apyrexia is not marked in recent attacks, but is always a characteristic in chronic cases where large quantities of Quinine have been taken, then the soreness and bruised feeling are always indicative.

Arnica.

Before Chill:—Drawing pains as if in the periosteum.

Thirst:—For large quantities of cold water, which refreshes him.

Chill:—*With thirst,* pain in muscles of back and extremities, as if *bruised*; great soreness of whole body.

Heat:—*Less thirst,* but increased soreness of flesh; must lie down, yet bed feels too hard; he cannot find a soft place and keeps constantly changing position in search of one.

Sweat:—Generally absent in recent attacks. In old cases, sour, and offensive.

Before Chill:—Pain in back and bones of extremities, as if broken.

Thirst:—He cannot drink enough, but drinking hastens chill, and produces nausea.

Chill:—*With thirst,* but drinking causes nausea. Headache, with intense pain in back and bones, *as if broken.*

Heat:—*Less thirst,* but increased cephalgia and bone pains. Vomiting of bile before heat begins.

Sweat:—Generally absent, scanty if any. Headache continues for several hours after fever is gone; sweat

relieves all pains except cephalgia.

Apyrexia — Bruised feeling and soreness continue through every stage, and persists during apyrexia

Apyrexia: — Bone pains begin before the chill, but disappear with disappearance of sweat. None in apyrexia. Loose cough; night sweats.

The "key note" of Arnica is the same in intermittent fever as in all other diseases (Quinine druging always an additional indication), viz.: Bruised, sore, weary; great weakness, and must lie down in consequence, yet *bed feels too hard*; hence frequent change of position in search of a soft place. In old cases, where Arn. is indicated, the symptoms of apyrexia should be carefully studied.

In the Mat. Med. Pura., Hahnemann recommends Arnica as a remedy, that in its pathogenesis corresponds with the Quinia cachexia; and clinical experience for many years has confirmed his observation. Arnica is probably more frequently indicated in cases maltreated with Quinine than any other remedy; and here lies its main force in the treatment of intermittent fever. It is also a fact, that in acute cases, where Arn. is indicated, relapses are more frequent perhaps than with any other indicated remedy. The patient does not feel well, but can scarcely tell why, and in four or five days has another paroxysm. This par-

-oxysm, however, will differ materially from the preceding ones, Arn. having apparently paved the way for Apis, Ars. or Nat. m. (which follow Arn. well) to complete the cure.

CLINICAL.

A youth of 18, tall and well formed, had chills, and had been under Allopathic treatment for several months. Carefully selected remedies failing, inquiry was made for hidden cause, when it was found that six months before he had received an injury in the back (dorsum) by a fall from a wagon. In every access of fever *the seat of the injury became painful*. Arn.³⁰ in water, every six hours, relieved the chills at once.—C. P. Jennings, Med. Ind. VII.—257.

Patient, a lady, suffered for many months with tertian ague, temporarily suppressed by Quinine. Appetite failed and grew continually weaker. She complained of *soreness of the scalp and of the muscles generally*, and a cough that occasioned much distress on account of *soreness of the chest and pectoral muscles*. Arn. in drop doses, for two days, at intervals of two hours. Fully recovered in ten days.—A. E. Small, U. M. and S. J.

Mathias Novak, aged 23 years, had a daily fever for nine days, which began in the morning by hard chill, followed by a violent heat and abundant sweat. Mediocre thirst during chill, but great during heat. First attack, vomited during chill and complained of pains in epigastrium; had no appetite, *dislike and horror for meat*, which he said would increase his fever. Arn.⁶ two doses, cured in three days.—“M. K.” Gazette Homœop., VIII.—284, 1836.

Arnica⁶ cured a quartan fever. Paroxysm every four days, generally in the afternoon or evening. *Violent thirst*

before the chilliness, and until the heat set in, when the thirst abated. Aching pain in the anterior part of the vertex. Headache during the apyrexia, yellowish complexion, bitter taste in the mouth.—Clinique Homœop. Pr. Com. 1, p. 179.

Has been recommended for “congestive chills,” but I can find no case in our literature treated with it.

ARSENICUM ALB.

Time:—All periods—*Mostly P. M. paroxysms, 1 to 2 P. M.—12 to 2 A. M.—10 A. M.; 3 to 6 P. M.—5 P. M.—12 M.* *Every fourteen days (Cal. e. China, Puls.). Anticipates, one hour every other day.*

Yearly (Carbo veg. Sulph.).

Fever without chill—2 A. M.—4 P. M.—10 P. M.

Afternoon intermittents of nursing children, *without chill, must be covered, and very thirsty; fever lasting all night.*

Before Chill:—“Sleepiness night before paroxysm.”—H. V. Miller.

Yawning and stretching; malaise; debility; weakness; headache; vertigo; inclination to lie down; cutting pain in chest and bowels, and watery diarrhœa.

Chill:—*Irregularly developed; never clearly defined; simultaneously, or alternating with heat; mingling of heat and chilliness; all ameliorated*

by external warmth. (*Aggravated by external heat, **Apis. Arn. Ipec.***). Irregular chills at any time of day. *Shuddering when walking in the open air.* Generally little if any thirst during chill; if thirsty, frequent drinking but little at a time, but drinking increases the chilliness and causes nausea and vomiting (drinking hastens and aggravates chill and causes nausea, **Eup. perf.**—Every drink causes shivering and chill, **Caps.**); oppression of the chest (**Apis.**); coldness of abdomen (**Menyan.**); blue nails (**Nux.**); tastelessness of food; shuddering without thirst, worse in the open air. *Internal chill, with external heat and red cheeks;* coldness of body and dryness of the skin; burning heat of skin, cold to the touch; headache.

“Chill in forenoon not relieved by anything; external coldness, with cold, clammy sweat.”—C. Herring.

Heat:—The heat of an **Ars.** fever is *intense, long-lasting, dry, burning and pungent to the touch, with inclination to uncover* (**Apis. Sec.**) and *insatiable thirst for cold water;* drinks little and often, with vomiting after drinking several times. Internal, burning, dry heat at night, must be uncovered. Burning heat as if *hot water were poured over one, or as if hot water were coursing through the blood vessels* (**Rhus. Bry.**). Oppressed breathing (**Apis**); **great restlessness,** and pressing, burning pain in region of the spleen. Burn-

ing pain in stomach and bowels. *During chill and heat, aggravation of previously existing symptoms.

Sweat:—This stage is as variable as that of chill—*with unquenchable thirst for large quantities of cold water (China), which causes vomiting.* Sweat, with cessation of all the previous symptoms (Nat. m.—Of all except headache, which is increased, Eup. perf.) Sweat during first sleep, or during entire night; **cold, clammy sweat.** *Sweat with excessive thirst.* Sweat with thirst, coming on *several hours after the heat, or what is oftener the case, there is no sweat at all, the dry heat continuing all night.* After the paroxysm—*with or without sweat—great weakness and prostration.* There is more headache than in the hot stage, unless there be copious sweat. *Drinks *large quantities in sweat; little and often in chill and heat.*

Tongue:—Sides furred with red streak down the middle (Ant. T.) and red tip; yellowish-white; brown; bluish. Water tastes bitter; desire for acids; brandy. Aversion to food (aversion to meat, Arn.).

Pulse:—Weak, small, easily compressible.

Apyrexia:—*Great debility; lassitude; weakness of all the limbs and constant inclination to lie down (Arn.) Face pale, sunken, sallow, clay-colored, bloated;* dull aching in region of liver and spleen, painful on pressure, with sensation as if

swollen. Abdomen bloated (**Apis.**); *fœtid, watery, diarrhoeic stools*, which are *very debilitating*; urine scanty and turbid. The patient is constantly chilly and must be in a warm room. *General œnemic appearance* (**Eup. China. Ferr.**). Skin pale, often covered with cold perspiration. *Fever contracted at sea-shore watering places*, coming on in the autumn, or "wintered over" and not coming on until spring (**Gels.**).

"The paroxysm is not complete. One stage is generally wanting."—Carroll Dunham.

Arsenicum.

Time:—Not characteristic; 1 to 2 p. m.—12 to 2 a. m.

"Sleepy, night before the paroxysm."—H. V. Miller.

Before Chill:—*No thirst*. Headache, with vertigo and *pale face*; pain in bowels and *watery diarrhoea*.

Chill:—Irregular; mingling of heat and chilliness; chills alternating with heat; *ameliorated by external heat*. *Great thirst*; drinks little and often.

Cinchona.

Time:—Not characteristic. 5 a. m.—5 p. m.

"Restless sleep, night before the paroxysm."—Hahnemann.

Before Chill:—*Great thirst*. Canine hunger, headache with *flushed face*, and palpitation of the heart.

Chill:—General, violent chill over whole body, with icy cold hands and feet; external heat *increases* chill. *No thirst during chill*.

Heat:—Dry, burning, intense, as if hot water were coursing through the blood vessels. Great restlessness; uncovering brings relief. Insatiable thirst; drinks little and often.

Sweat:—Rarely occurs, light if any; but cold and clammy. Unquenchable thirst for large quantities of cold water, with vomiting after drinking.

Tongue:—Sides furred, with red streak down the middle. Tongue brown; blue; desire for acids; aversion to food.

Pulse:—Weak, small and easily compressible.

Apyrexia:—Great weakness and prostration; pale, sunken face; fetid, watery diarrhoea; abdomen bloated; great desire to lie down.

Heat:—With distended veins and congestive headache, often delirium. Wants to uncover, but chilly when uncovered. Rarely any thirst; if any, at close of heat. Hunger instead of thirst.

Sweat:—Debilitating, profuse. On being covered, he sweats profusely all over. Sweating during sleep. Thirst returns; large quantities, or little and often.

Tongue:—White; yellow. Thick, dirty coating; taste too acute; food tastes bitter; too salt; hungry.

Pulse:—Hard; full; quick. Uncommon distension of blood vessels.

Apyrexia:—Sweats easily; exhausting night sweats; pain in both hypochondria; complete loss of appetite:

Arsenicum is often given in alternation with China. or some of its alkaloids (by some homeopath) in this disease; but to those who differentiate with the above comparison, there ought to be little danger of confounding them. *Where one is indicated the other never is.* Fowler's solution,

and massive doses of the lower triturations of Arsenicum, frequently repeated, are wholly unnecessary in the treatment of intermittent fever. If the remedy be indicated, the potentized drug will effect a more prompt and radical cure.

Arsenicum is probably more often indicated than any other remedy, in the "so-called" "dumb ague," so often met with after abuse of Quinine. Also, in the afternoon intermittents of nursing children—who never have chills, and from whom it is impossible to obtain many indications—it frequently suffices to complete a cure.

CLINICAL.

Chill, without thirst; at 10 or 11 A. M., shaking chill, felt as though water was running down the back, *blue surface, shrunken skin.* Fever burning, great thirst, drinking little at a time, but often; marked prostration, dry parched tongue, little or no sweat, irritable and melancholy. Ars.³⁰, cured.—T. D. Stow, N. Y. Trans., 304.

Mr. B., æt. 69, treated allopathically for six weeks. Has now slight chills or none at all, beginning at midnight, followed by heat or *chilliness and heat in rapid succession*; great thirst, drinks little at a time; *oppression of chest and short breathing*; some time after, heat and sweat, when thirst is increased and *drinks large quantities* of water. Ars.³, cured in four days.—H. M. Brown, H. M., Aug., '72.

Quotidian fever. Afternoon; anticipates one hour each day; first chill, then heat, then perspiration with heat.

Before chill, pricking of the nose, grinding of the teeth, stretching, sour eructations and coryza. *During the chill.*

hands, feet and nose cold; thirst, yawning, blueness under the eyes and pain in the stomach. *During heat and perspiration*, more of these symptoms were present. Stools slimy; urine of a dark red color. Ars.²⁰⁰, cured.—B. F. Joslin, "Hom. News," 1855.

Tertian intermittent fever: first chill, then heat, then perspiration; thirst during the whole paroxysm; *drinks often, but little at a time*; during the cold stage, nausea; pain in the small of the back and lower limbs; *tongue blue; great debility after the paroxysm*.—B. F. Joslin, "Hom. News," 1855. Ars. cured.

Mr. H., at 25, had intermittent fever, early in September, was checked by chin. sulph. only to return and again be suppressed by same until December, when paroxysm presented following symptoms; *chill returning every day two hours earlier*; during the chill, pain in the small of the back and all the bones (Eup. perf.); much thirst, drinking very often and little at a time; vomiting of the intesta and bile; chill lasts two hours and is followed by *heat with continued thirst; less pain in the back and bones*. No vomiting, but violent headache in the whole head; heat lasts three hours, the *headache continuing for hours after heat has passed off*. During entire paroxysms, but more particularly during heat, *great Pestilence*. During the night, he sleeps well, but perspires profusely—perspiration sour and offensive. During *aprexia*, dullness in the head; great debility; urine diminished; but appetite good. Gave him Ars.⁵⁰⁰⁰ after the fever. Next day, paroxysm one and a half hours earlier; no medicine. Next day, paroxysm one hour earlier; less severe, no vomiting, no headache. Following day, at same hour but very slightly; returned no more.—A. Lippe, A. J. H. M. M., 1-224.

Mr. D., laborer, living in marshy region, had two chills before I saw him: forenoon every other day, anticipating.

Before chill, diarrhœa, stools thin, bloody, frequent, with burning in the stomach, aggravated by drinking water. Chill *not clearly developed; mixed with heat; with anguish, thirst, headache, and restlessness.* In heat, which was very great and long-lasting, there was *great prostration*, increase of thirst and headache, stools smaller, more frequent, and contain much blood. *Very restless, with fear of dying.* Sweat not very profuse; but great relief of pains and diarrhœa. In apyrexia, weak, nervous, cannot walk without help. Ars.²⁰⁰ in water every three hours during apyrexia. No return of chills or diarrhœa. Well in four days.—A. L. Fisher, A. J. H. M. M., vol. V—177.

N. J., æt. 30, hitherto strong and muscular; had been exposed, eight weeks before on the isthmus of Panama; and three weeks after he left Panama, had chill, fever and vomiting, which was suppressed by quinine to enable him to travel. Three days before I saw him, an unusually severe chill, followed by high fever, and alternations of chill and fever, with severe constitutional symptoms, which continued notwithstanding large and repeated doses of quinine. He had lost thirty pounds in weight during last month. Face of a dusky, red hue, hot and dry, eyes injected, pupils contracted, with a very restless, anxious expression. Patient had constant thirst, only a single swallow at a time. Stomach excessively irritable—drink rejected as soon as taken; a profound disgust for food of all kinds. Tongue covered with thick, brownish coat, and felt dry, though not actually so. When protruded, trembled and was moved involuntarily back and forth, in spite of efforts to keep it still; hands trembled excessively; indescribable weakness and prostration; uncontrollable restlessness, literally impossible to remain in one position—the recumbent posture was impossible; alternations of chill and heat, partial and fugitive in character, each lasting

about fifteen minutes; heat yielding to partial, clammy sweat, again succeeded by chill. Dyspnoea, and short, dry cough. The spleen much enlarged. Last two nights, unable to sleep at all, exceedingly restless and uncomfortable, tormented by thirst. Pulse 140, quick, small, wiry. Head confused, sensorium much clouded, it being difficult to get definite answers to my questions; had vague apprehensions of severe illness. Any one conversant with Panama fever could not fail to recognize the gravity of above, nor could there be any doubt of the remedy required. The indications being so clear, and the severity of the disease so undoubted, I deemed this a very fair case for the demonstration of the power of the high potencies. At 4 P. M. I gave him Arsenicum²⁰⁰, to be taken dry, a powder every four hours.

The following day, better; had slept three hours the night before; stomach not irritable, tolerated beef tea and toast: chills and heat once in four hours, lasting for a few moments only. No cough or dyspnoea. Prostration still excessive, restlessness moderate, intelligence good, tongue and hands less tremulous.

Arsenicum²⁰⁰ every six hours.

Third day: A better night, no chills or heat to day, strength increasing; no restlessness.

Arsenicum²⁰⁰ every eight hours.

The fourth day: Slept well last night; feels like walking out; appetite good, tongue clean. Saccharum Lactis.

Fifth day: Feels quite well and strong. Next day he resumed his journey. No relapse.--Dunham's, Science of Therap., p. 479.

"There are diversities in the form in which intermittent fever appears in different persons and in different epidemics; that these forms require different remedies, and that thus there is a form capable of being cured by

Arsenic, and by nothing else; a form capable of being cured by Quinine, and by nothing else; and so of other drugs. In this view, when a case of intermittent fever presents itself, the question can never be: Is Arsenic a better remedy for this disease than Quinine is? Does it offer greater chances of a cure? There can be no better or worse. The question is between right and wrong; suitable and not suitable. Which remedy corresponds to this particular case, and is, therefore, indicated in it?"—Dunham's Lectures, II., p. 201.

"Arsenic is one of those few drugs whose action is distinguished not alone by its intensity, but equally by its extent; it involves the entire organism. Every system, every organ of the body, every nervous filament, is so subjected to its powerful influence that we are not able to say which of its symptoms are primary, and which are secondary, and where the focus of its action chiefly lies. Again, the longer the disease has lasted, the more is Arsenic generally indicated; because the more deeply have the organs and tissues been affected, the more nearly has the patient's condition approached that known as the intermittent cachexia, which so nearly resembles the arsenical cachexia. Especially is this the case where the liver and spleen have become swollen"—Dr. Wurmb, Homœop. Clinische Studien.

BARYTA CARB.

Time:—8 p. m.—Afternoon.

Chill:—Without thirst.

Constant coldness, *as if cold water were dashed over her*, (**Rhus. Ant. Tart.**) relieved by warmth of stove (**Ign.**), but aggravated by the least draught of air. Chill begins in face and descends

over the body; or shivering, beginning in the feet, *with bristling of the hairs*. Chills in pit of stomach (Cal. C.) alternate with warmth of body; *cold feet*, then chilliness comes on again. Sudden chill, with goose-skin, external coldness and *the hair standing on end*. *Icy-coldness of the feet* from afternoon till evening; after lying down, heat in the whole body. Alternate chilliness and heat the whole night. *Horripilation*.

Heat:—Without thirst. Skin hot and dry; *heat at night and anxiety*. *She cannot lie upon the left side on account of violent palpitation*, with a feeling of soreness in the heart, and great anxiety. Dry heat the whole night, with sleeplessness; *if she puts her hands out from under the cover of the bed, she feels cold, chilly, and thirsty*; next day, *violent thirst*, pours down whole glasses of water. Heat and redness, frequently of one cheek, with coldness of the other. *Very sensitive to cold air, or to change of temperature*.

Sweat:—Exhausting night sweat; anxious sweat. *Profuse sweat of the left side; offensive sweat of the left side; sweat returning every other evening*; sweat increased by eating. Sweat for several nights after midnight. No thirst.

Tongue:—Very thick; white, fuzzy coating. Hungry, but cannot eat.

Apyrexia:—Great sensitiveness to cold; he “catches” cold easily, and is liable to sore throat;

consequences of a cold, swelling of the parotid and cervical glands in scrofulous children. Chronic induration of tonsils. Excessive languor of all the limbs; prostration and inability to support one's self on the limbs.

In fevers as sequellæ of scarlet fever or diphtheria; fevers occurring in young persons or old people of a psoric diathesis.

CLINICAL.

The following case had been, for some months, treated without success by the usual Allopathic routine of Quinine, Iodine, Mercury, etc., in massive doses of the crude drugs:

Mrs. B., a large lady, dark hair, fair complexion, had spent some months in Florida the previous winter. Since her return, had some wandering rheumatic pains in left shoulder, left arm and left knee. Intermittent fever since first of June. *Chill* every afternoon; alternate chilliness and flushes of heat, *with ice-cold feet*; but it never amounts to a shake; lasts till evening. *Very sensitive to cold.*

Heat, with dry, burning skin, although she feels chilly and must be covered up. Great sensitiveness to cold air, or change of air, even going from one room to another makes her chilly. Chilly when undressing, and in bed must *wrap a woollen blanket around her* "to get warm," yet her skin is *burning hot to touch of others*. Soles of feet burn all night, yet *she cannot put either hands or feet from under clothes because it makes her chilly*; towards morning falls into an uneasy sleep with a light perspiration. No thirst in any stage. Tongue white; bitter taste; appetite capri-

cious. Weak and tired for three days before the menses, which are two or three days too soon and two profuse. Baryta Carb.³⁰⁰ every morning, cured in a week.—H. C. A., "Counselor," October, '79.

BELLADONNA.

Time:—6 p. m.—in evening, or at night.

Chill:—*Without thirst.* Chill, beginning in *both arms* at once, thence spreads all over the body (*Hell.*—begins in extremities, *Gels.*); a violent chill seizes her *in scrofulus cordis*; shivering running down the back, and terminating *in pit of stomach*. (Chill felt most severely in pit of stomach, *Arn.*)—Chill begins in pit of stomach with a *fixed, cold, agonizing weight, Cal. carb.*) Chill, alternating with *dry burning heat*. Chill, with *violent, bursting, frontal headache, dilated pupils, dread of light and noise; restlessness; pale face when lying down; red face when sitting up;* (the reverse of *Acon.*) *Congestive chill*, with red face, delirium, and bursting headache. Chill internal, with external burning heat. *Feet ice-cold; can scarcely be warmed*, while face is red and bloated. Chill after eating. (Chill after eating and drinking, *Asar.*) Chilliness *in the arms*, with redness and heat of the ears and nose; (With coldness of tip of nose during chill, *Cedron.*) Chilliness not relieved by heat of stove. *Rarely any thirst; if, any, it is during the alternate burning heat of the chill.*

Heat:—*INTENSE, with great thirst and desire for cold water, yet everything he drinks feels as if too cold.* Burning heat within and without; *burning heat of the body, with extreme distension of the superficial blood-vessels*, the distended veins lie like cords on the skin, (distension of veins and congestive headache, **China.**) Violent, bursting headache, with strong pulsations of arteries, especially *throbbing of the carotids; dilated pupils; very red face; delirium; restlessness.* External coldness of the body, and internal burning heat. Head sometimes ice-cold, sometimes burning hot. Face hot, with extremities cold: forehead hot, with cold face and cold cheeks. (**Rhus.**) Heat the predominant stage of the paroxysm. *Averse to uncovering.* Sensitive to light and noise.

Sweat:—Beginning at the feet and rising up to head; during heat, or immediately after it, mostly on face and down the nose; on *covered parts only, or on covering parts ever so little* (**China.**); sweat stains linen yellow or dark; empymumatic, smoky odor; profuse sweat with diuresis; sweat of head, hands, face (which is very red) and feet, with burning heat: profuse sweat over whole body by the least exercise (**Bry. Camp.**); sudden, evanescent: during sleep day or night; with gradual relief of pain (**Nat. m.**); *may be entirely wanting.*

Tongue:—*Red and dry, with red edges and white coating in the middle; papillæ bright and*

prominent, like scarlatina (**Ant. Tart.**) Offensive, putrid taste, when eating or drinking.

Pulse:—Strong, full, large and frequent; or small, wiry, and hard; the former in chill and heat, the latter as paroxysm passes off.

Aconite.

Chill:—Ascends from feet to chest.

One hot cheek; contracted pupils. Red face when lying down; pale face and fainting when sitting up.

Chilly from being touched, or even lifting bed clothes. Body chilly, forehead and ears hot.

Heat:—Redness and heat of one, coldness and pallor of the other cheek.

Sensation of coldness in the blood-vessels.

Likes to be uncovered.

Sweat:—Covered or affected parts sweat profusely.

Sour smelling sweat all over the body.

Belladonna.

Chill:—Begins in both arms at once, thence over body.

Hot face, dilated pupils. Pale face when lying down; red face when sitting up.

Chill after eating, with redness of the face. Chilliness, with redness and heat of ears and nose.

Heat:—Forehead hot, with cold face and cold cheeks.

Distended superficial blood-vessels, like whip-cords on the skin.

Averse to uncovering.

Sweat:—On covered parts only, or on covering parts ever so little.

Sweat stains the linen yellow.

Sweat of empyreumatic odor.

Tongue:—Coated white, “strawberry tongue.” Every thing but water tastes bitter; taste of rotten eggs.

Tongue:—Red, dry, “scarlatina-like.” Food tastes salty: bread sour.

“Where there is a doubt whether Aconite or Belladonna should be given, I have always found that a disposition to perspire constitutes a valuable indication for Belladonna.”
—Baehr.

It has been taught by some authors, and believed by many members of the Homœopathic faith, that Aconite and Belladonna—except as intercurrents during the congestive stage of heat—are useless in the treatment of intermittent fever. But the Law of Cure, as enunciated by Hahnemann, knows no such narrow restriction, and is not bound by the *ipse dixit* of individual opinion.

If Aconite or Belladonna covers the totality of the patient's symptoms, it will as certainly cure this fever, as any other remedy. They are comparatively rarely indicated, but will effectually do their work when called for. The characteristic symptoms of the remedy must always be the guide.—(See note to Arsenic by Dunham.)

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Child had daily chill for three weeks. Chill at noon, *with marbled skin and blue lips*, with great weakness; then heat *with glowing red face and burning ears*. Soon after chill, or simultaneously with it, sweat, especially in drops on the head. One dose of Bell. cured.—Weber in A. J. Z., 91, p. 146.

CASE II.—Mr. T. had anticipating tertian ague. At 5 A. M., chill, with thirst and headache, lasts one hour. Hot stage was four to six hours long, there were increase of thirst, and throbbing frontal headache, with delirium;

talks of war and of being on the water; later he was stupid, hard to arouse; sick at stomach; eyes red, pupils dilated; throbbing of carotids and very red face, with constant desire for beer. *Not much sweat.*

During apyrexia, no appetite, but great and constant desire for beer, coffee and acids; is sleepless, though drowsy, some headache, and soreness across upper abdomen. Had taken Gels., Nux vom. and Nat. m. in tincture or second dilution previously to my being called.

Gave Bell.²⁰⁰ at once and every three hours during apyrexia. No return of paroxysm. Cured.—A. L. Fisher, A. J. H. M., Vol. V., p. 177.

BOVISTA.

Time:—5 to 8 A. M., or 7 to 10 P. M. *Without heat or sweat (Aranea).*

Chill:—Generally with thirst. Chill predominates, even near a warm stove; constantly chilly on the uncovered parts, the neck and chest. Chilly the whole day, although she sat by a warm stove; must get near the stove as soon as chill begins. (*Ign. Lach.*) *Severe chill every evening from 7 to 10 P. M.*, commencing with chilliness in the back, the first day with thirst, *without subsequent heat or sweat (without heat or thirst, Aranea, Caust.)*; with violent drawing pain in abdomen. *Chilliness the whole evening*; she could not get warm. Feet very cold at night; could not be warmed.

Heat:—In the evening, daily, at 7 P. M. Frequent heat and oppression of the chest, relieved

by uncovering. Flying heat, alternating with shuddering; thirst with the shuddering. Thirst rare in hot stage.

Sweat:—Especially upon the chest, every morning from 5 to 6. *Profuse sweat in axilla—smells like onions.*

Tongue:—Coated yellow.

The characteristic of the Bovista fever is a well defined chill or shuddering; remaining stages of paroxysm being wanting, or if other stages occur, they are so light as not to produce inconvenience. Compare with **Aranea**, **Camph.**, **Dros.**

BRYONIA ALBA.

Time:—**All periods**—time not characteristic.
Morning. *Anticipating type.*

Cause:—Fevers caused by getting wet (Cal. carb. **Rhus**—sleeping in damp room or bed, **Aranea**).

Before Chill:—*Great thirst.* Stretching and drawing in the limbs; violent headache, stitching, jerking, throbbing from before backwards, *as if the head would burst;* vertigo.

Chill:—With *great thirst* for large quantities of cold water, which affords relief (**Nat. m. Ign.**—Unquenchable thirst, drinks little and often, but drinking causes vomiting, **Ars.**); heat of the head and face, with flushed cheeks; **cough**,

violent, dry, racking, with pleuritic stitching pains in chest and region of the spleen (Dry, teasing cough, *before and during chill*, without pain, **Rhus.**). Stitching pain in right hypochondrium and abdomen; chill, with external coldness of body and violent pains in the limbs; evening chill, frequently *only of the right side* (chill of right side, with heat of left, **Rhus**—one-sided chilliness (left) **Lyc. Caust.**) Chill begins in *lips, tips of fingers and toes*; worse in a warm room than in the open air (**Apis.**). *Desire to lie down*, in this stage.

Heat:—With *increased thirst, same cough with pleuritic stitches*, as in chill (dry cough during heat, **Ipec. Acon.**); increased headache and vertigo; pain in limbs aggravated by motion; nausea and vomiting. Dry, burning, internal heat, *as if the blood in the veins was burning, or as if molten lead was running through the blood vessels* (**Ars. Rhus.**). More fever in a warm room than in the open air; aggravation of all the sufferings during the heat. Wants to be quiet and not move about in any stage. Paleness of face. Thirst, *less than in hot stage*.

Sweat:—Profuse, sour, oily (as if mixed with oil, **China**). *Easily excited by exercise* in open air (**Am. m.**), even from slow walking, it runs in streams from his face. Sweat flowed in streams from whole body, even dropping from the hair

(**China**--The least exertion puts him into a perspiration, **Psorinum**). Sweat in short spells, and on single parts only (**Petr.**) Profuse night and morning sweat. Sweat on side on which he lies, (on side not lain upon, **Benz.**).

Tongue:—Thick, yellow coating on the tongue; mouth and lips dry; everything tastes bitter. Mouth bitter when not eating. Desires things which are refused when offered.

Pulse:—Full, hard and tense.

Apyrexia:—All symptoms of this stage are characteristic and should be carefully studied. Gastric symptoms predominate (**Ant. c. Puls. Nux.**). Constipation of *dry, hard, lumpy* stools, *as if burnt*. Cannot be moved or sit up in bed, is so faint on sitting up. Aversion to food or drink (Aversion to meat, **Arn.**—to pork, **Dros.**). *Exceedingly irritable*, everything makes him angry (irritable, cannot bear contradiction, **Anac.**). Urine red and scanty. Desire for things he cannot have. Every spot in the body is painful to pressure. *Feels best when lying upon painful side.*

“ When fever is caused by getting wet, occipital cephalgia, preceded by rheumatic pains in muscles of whole body; loss of appetite, eating a mouthful suffices; rotatory vertigo; redness of face, and thirst in all stages of paroxysm.”—Dr. Higgins, N. A. J., p. 182.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Vertigo early in the morning, pressing in the whole head as if being pressed asunder. Afterwards stretching and drawing in the limbs, chilliness increasing unto a shaking chill, and chattering of the teeth; accompanied with *much thirst*, dry, sticky tongue and aversion to food and beverage; nausea and vomiting.

Heat after two hours, increasing with a burning, with *increase of headache* and *thirst*.

Profuse sweat the whole night, after the lapse of six hours. The fever (*heat*) was accompanied with dry, troublesome cough, violent stitches in the chest, increased by motion, asthma; stitches even during an inspiration. Cough increased by nausea, with inclination to vomit. The cough and stitches in the chest disappeared when the fever abated. No pain in the apyrexia. Bry. when the sweat broke out, and on the morning of the good day; the next paroxysm was much weaker; one more dose, cured.
—Ann. III p 43. Rüeckert's Therap.

CASE II.—*Tertian*; the fever *anticipates* one or two hours every day. The paroxysms are preceded by vertigo, with headache, and stitching in the chest during an inspiration. Moderate chilliness, followed by great heat. Delirium. *Unquenchable thirst*, with *dry cough*. Lastly sweat. Bry.¹⁸ two doses, after fever. Cured.—Hom. Clinique. Pr. Com. I.. p. 181.

CASE III.—*Tertian Fever*; (This man had received large doses of Quinia under allopathic treatment.) Violent chilliness for half an hour every third day at noon, preceded by violent headache; after this the skin became warmer, the pulse full and frequent, but no heat properly so called, although there was violent thirst. Sweat considerable. The apyrexia was characterized by pricking and

cutting in the chest, especially when coughing; the cough being dry and troublesome. Face pale; no gastric symptoms; pulse normal; sleep tranquil. Bry.²¹ soon after attack. Two days after, a feeble paroxysm. No return. Dr. Thorer, Hom. Clinique. Pr. Com. I., p. 38.

These cases—although reported nearly fifty years ago, 1834—illustrate the fact that *one or two doses* of the properly selected remedy, even in the low potencies, given *after severity of the paroxysm had passed*, as Hahnemann advised in the organon, are sufficient to cure. The single dose treatment is not new.

CACTUS GRAND.

Time:—11 A. M. or 11 P. M.—*Characteristic.*
Returns at same hour every day (Aran. Gels. Sab.)

Cause:—After exposure to heat of sun.

Chill:—Without thirst. Coldness in the back and icy-cold hands. Chilliness which lasts three hours, makes the teeth chatter, and does not go off although he lies down and covers himself up with many blankets. Chill not relieved by anything, either covering or external heat (**Aran.**).

Heat:—Burning heat of 24 hours duration (succeeding a three hours' chill), with dyspnoea and shortness of breath, and a smothering sensation so that he cannot remain quiet in bed. Great heat in the head and flushes in the face as if be-

fore a strong fire, which causes *horrible anxiety*. *Insupportable heat in abdomen; lancinating pain in heart*, suppressed urine, pains in bladder and pulsating pains in uterine region, vomiting, headache, coma, stupefaction, insensibility, terminating in very slight perspiration.

Some thirst at close of heat.

Sweat:—After burning heat, with shortness of breath, inability to remain lying on account of dyspnœa, a profuse sweat breaks out attended with unquenchable thirst for large quantities of cold water (**Ars. China.**)

Tongue:—Clean; taste soapy.

Apyrexia:—From 11 P. M. till 12 M. the next day, complete apyrexia. The regularity of attack is perfect; and all stages are clearly defined. The congestive symptoms of brain and chest predominate during the heat (**Bell. China, Nat. m.**). Rarely indicated, but has no substitute; effectually and permanently cures.

CALCAREA CARB.

Time:—**2 P. M.**—Fever without chill at 11 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M.

(11 A.M. one day, 4 P.M. the next.—E. C. Price.)

Cause:—Takes cold very easily (**Baryta Carb.**) A constitutional remedy. Child, pale, with flabby skin. Serofulous diathesis.

Before Chill :—Drawing in all the joints, and great heaviness of head and body.

Chill :—*With thirst.* “Begins in scrobiculus cordis, with *spasms, or fixed, cold, agonizing weight*, increasing with the chill and disappearing with it.” External coldness and internal heat, or chill and heat alternating (**Ars.**). Heat followed by chill and cold hands. Shaking chill at night. Chill in the evening in bed; was unable to get warm, though covered warmly, as though he had no warmth in his body. He was cold and his teeth chattered, though he sat over the fire.

Heat :—*Without thirst.* Followed by chill and cold hands. Frequent flashes of heat. *Severe heat in the head and great orgasm of blood.* Nightly internal heat, especially in the feet and hands; anxiety and palpitation.

Fever at 11 A. M. *without thirst* and without *previous chill*, she felt hot and was hot to the touch, with red face.

Sweat :—*No thirst.* Sweats during the day from the least exertion, even in the cold air. (**Bry. Am. m.**) *Profuse sweat in the morning.* Sweat of palms of hands; of the feet; knees. Clammy sweat only on the limbs. Sweat most profuse on head and chest. Often sleep after sweat.

Tongue :—Dry in the morning on awaking; coated white. Taste—bitter, sour, offensive.

Apyrexia :—*Never clear.* Patient very weakly in general; vertigo; *shortness of breath on going up stairs.* Feet feel as if they had on cold damp stockings. Menses too soon and too profuse. Diarrhoea of whitish, undigested stools.

The constitutional symptoms existing or aroused by the fever, form the chief guide in selection of remedy.

CLINICAL.

Paroxysm occurring every other day, at 11 A. M., lasting nearly an hour. Chills began in the limbs and extend toward the head; tongue quite clean; nails blue, appetite fair, bowels regular, no headache. After the chill patient was very stupid for an hour or two, then felt well, only weak. This continued four weeks under Quinine and Gels. in large doses. I gave Eup. Nux. Nat. mur. and Ars. without success. I now gave Cal. c.²⁰, three powders. A rash similar to herpes circinnatus appeared over arms and body, and chills and fever disappeared.

The patient for some time previous to fever was very pale, and there seemed to have been a cachexia in the system for a long time.—Dr. Hutchins, N. Y. S. Trans, 1870.

Charles R., aged 8 years, had a chill at 2 A. M., *without thirst*; fever at 6 A. M., *with thirst*, and severe headache, lasting till noon; *sweat followed by profound sleep.* Paroxysm every other day. Gave Nat. mur. 1^m one dose. Next chill differed only in their being no headache. In the third chill there was no other change. The mother said the child *cried for eggs to eat.* Cal. carb. 1^m. *No more chills, and no more desire for eggs.*—S. Swan, Med. Inv. VII.

CAMPHORA.

Time:—At any time.

Chill:—*Without thirst. Long-lasting, terrible chills; icy-coldness all over; extremities cold and blue, with death-like paleness of the face (Verat.). The body generally is quite cold; coldness of the skin. Excessively sensitive to cold air; great aversion to cold air; he is obliged to wrap himself up warmly, and even then he is chilled through and through. Great chilliness; excessive chill; shaking chill and chattering of the teeth, with cold arms, hands and feet. The skin of the whole body is painfully sensitive and sore to the slightest touch (Apis.). Coldness for an hour, with deathly paleness of the face. Coldness increased by walking. Hands and feet extremely cold, complains of freezing, worse when walking. Chill with anxiety; unconsciousness; clonic spasm; skin cold as marble, yet the child cannot bear to be covered; rattling in the throat; hot breath. (Cold breath, Carbo. veg.) Frequent chilliness of back and loins. (Caps.) Paroxysm of fever; severe chill, with gnashing of the teeth, and much thirst; he sleeps immediately after the chill, with frequent wakings, almost without the slightest subsequent heat. Chill, predominant stage.*

Heat:—*Without thirst; of the whole body, which becomes excessive when walking. Heat with dis-*

WILLIAM WILSON

tension of the veins, increased by every motion, (relieved by motion, Caps.) Glowing heat, with full rapid pulse. Heat in the head, face, occiput, back, legs, lobules of the ears; body hot and sweating.

Sweat:—At first, warm and profuse; then profuse cold sweat over the whole body. Sweat most profuse during sleep, and on slightest exertion (**China. Bry.**). Excessive perspiration of hands and feet. Sweat profuse, shirt and clothes drenched, having penetrated to lower side of feather bed (**Bry. China.**). Sweat often clammy and *always exhausting*. *Cold sweat* on face, when beginning to vomit (**Verat.**).

Tongue:—*Cold, trembling, flabby, spongy, covered with a tough yellowish mucus.*

Apyrexia:—Great weakness and exhaustion; lassitude. Convulsions may occur in children. Weak, weary, and great anxiety. Face, *anxious, pale, livid, haggard, and sunken*. Yellowish, green, red, brown, turbid urine, of a musty odor. Terrible sinking and exhaustion.

In 1829, on the approach of Asiatic Cholera to Western Europe, Hahnemann, from a description of the disease, published in advance of its approach, that Camphor would be the remedy in the stage of collapse; and the clinical experience of each subsequent epidemic demonstrated his pre-

diction. This power of *prevision*; the crowning glory of our school of medicine; the absolute proof that "similia" is a "Law of Cure;" the demonstration of the claim of Homœopathy to be ranked as *a medical science*; was first shown by Hahnemann in the fatal typhus which followed the terrible retreat of Napoleon from his Russian campaign in 1812. He published in advance that *Rhus. Tox.* would be the principal remedy, and the recognition of Homœopathy by the Austrian Government was the reward of its successful administration.

There is probably no stage of any disease that bears so close a resemblance to the collapse of cholera, as the true, "pernicious" "sinking," or "congestive" stage of intermittent fever. Hence, Camphor should deservedly be placed in the front rank, with *Apis.*, *Carbo. veg.*, *Gels.*, *Lach.*, *Nux*, *Verat.*, as one of our "sheet anchors" in this form of fever, instead of *Chin. sulf.*, often so indiscriminately and empirically used.

This abuse of *Chin. sulf.* is borrowed by the pseudo-homœopath from his allopathic brother, who has no "Law of Cure" upon which to rely, and is compelled to depend upon his theories (malarial and cryptogamic) to prevent the return of the paroxysm. *Chin. sulf.* may suppress it, as it will many simpler forms of the fever, but there are many cases *it will neither suppress nor cure,*

and these are the fatal cases that so often occur in the practice of regular (?) medicine. The *fatal* “third paroxysm” is rarely known under the properly selected Homœopathic remedy. It is a “bug-bear” of Allopathic teaching and practice. No Homœopath, surely, would think of giving Chin. sulf. in Cholera collapse, for no better reason than that it is given by the rational (?) school of medicine. The statistics of comparative mortality of each system of practice “in cholera” ought to be convincing.

CANTHARIS.

Time:—3 P. M. till 3 A. M.—*long-lasting chill.*
(Aran.—24 hours.)

At all hours in afternoon, from 1 to 10 P. M.

Chill:—*Without thirst*, in afternoon or evening, *not relieved by external warmth or covering*. (**Ars.** **Ign.** **Kali. c.**, are all relieved by external heat. —Worse from external heat, **Ipec.** **Apis.**). General coldness of the whole body, especially the limbs. Coldness and chills *as soon as she attempts to rise, or puts one limb out of bed*, after getting warm in bed. Chill immediately *on getting out of bed*. *Shivering and chill down the spine; feeling of coldness in the vertebral column.* (*Pain all down the spine on pressure, Chin. sulf.*). Shaking chill beginning in the back (**Caps.** **Eup. purp.**). *Icy-coldness of hands and*

feet, with fearful pains in the urethra. Children pass urine frequently during chill.

Heat:—*With thirst; burning in the palms and soles; burning heat at night, which she does not feel.* (Unbearable heat; extreme restlessness, **Ars.**) Burning on soles of feet, while hands are icy-cold. Burning, violent fever; great heat, with thirst, and redness all over the body. Great heat of abdomen (**Apis.**).

Sweat:—Profuse, on waking at night; when walking; from every movement (**Bry.**); cold sweat on the hands and feet; sweat on the genitalia and external pelvic region; *sweat smells like urine;* cold sweat.

Tongue:—Coated with thick, yellow fur; red at the edges. Taste lost; trembling tongue.

Disgust for everything.

Apyrexia:—Irritation of the urinary organs, difficult, frequent and painful urination. Scanty and painful emission of blackish urine; then secretion of urine increased to four-fold the amount of liquids taken, with great thirst and **desire for meat:** (Aversion to meat, **Arn.**) Very thirsty, but disgust for all kinds of drinks. Drinking small quantities of water produces pain in the bladder. Heaviness of the feet; a paralytic immobility of the limbs; *must lie in bed.*

CLINICAL.

Cantharis¹⁰, cured intermittent fever with catarrh of the bladder and urethra, and swelling of the penis. Chilly stage was long and mixed with heat; some sweat of urinous odor and perspiration on genitals.—A. H. Zietung, I. p. 256.

CAPSICUM ANN.

Time:—5 to 6 P. M.

Before Chill:—*Thirst some time before chill* (*Thirst and bone pains 1 to 6 hours before chill, Eup. perf.*).

Chill:—**With great thirst.** Chill begins in the back, *between the shoulder blades* (**Polyp.**—In lumbar region, **Eup. purp.**); **worse after drinking.** Shivering and chilliness after every drink. *Chill, with pain in back and tearing in limbs relieved by jugs of hot water or hot irons to the back; chill lessened by walking out of doors; painful swelling of spleen; contracted pupils; contraction of the limbs; (Cimex.) headache, intolerant of noise (Bell.); ptyalism and mucus vomiting; chill in the open air, particularly in a draft, extremely sensitive to cold air (Camp. Baryta c.); inward burning and external heat.*

Chill followed by sweat; or by heat with sweat and thirst (Ant. crud.) “As the coldness of the body increases, so also does the ill-humor.”—Hahnemann.

Heat:—*Without thirst; lessened by motion.* Sweat and heat simultaneously (**Ant. crud.**);

face alternately pale and red; internal heat with violent burning (**Ars.**) followed by chill *with thirst during chill*. Headache with pain in the back, relieved by walking about (**Rhus.**) Glowing hot cheeks, with cold hands and feet. *Heat of the ears, and hot, red tip of the nose, towards evening.* General heat; anxiety; uneasiness; dullness of the mind and *intolerance of noise. Sleep.*

Sweat:—*Without thirst; violent; copious. Sweat with the heat, or after the chill, without previous heat (Caust.). Sweat, lessened by motion. Sweat in axilla (Bov.). Acrid sweat; so acrid that it caused the hands of any person brought in contact with it to burn and tingle.*

Tongue:—Burning blisters, and flat, lardaceous, spreading ulcers on the tongue. Taste sour; of putrid water.

Apyrexia:—Clear comparatively; chill is predominant; in mucus, flabby constitutions; sometimes dysenteric diarrhoea of slimy, burning stools, attended with qualmishness of the stomach, and fullness at the epigastrium. Appetite unimpaired. The chill beginning in the back *between the shoulders; relieved by hot irons or jugs of hot water and lessened by motion*, is characteristic.

Capsicum.

Eup. purp.

Time:—5 to 6 p. m. every day.

Time:—Different times of day. Every other day.

Before Chill:—Thirst, without bone pains. Thirst during chill with pain in back and limbs.

Chill:—Commencing in back *between the shoulders*; relieved by putting jugs of hot water to back; *must have something hot to back*.

Violent chill with *general coldness of body*.

Heat:—Light, transient, or mixed with sweat. *No thirst in heat*.

Headache; intolerance of noise; sleep.

Sweat:—General; copious or alternating with heat.

Chill, heat and sweat, all relieved by motion.

Capsicum is a valuable remedy in intermittents occurring in midsummer; its symptoms are clearly defined and ought not to be confounded with any other remedy. It is oftener indicated than used—just the reverse of Quinia.

Most patients want to lie down and have jugs of hot water, hot soapstones, hot irons, etc., *put close* to back, and cry out “oh! how good that feels.” External heat relieves. Heat with no thirst, but with tendency to perspire.”—T. D. Stow, H. M.. 1871, p. 168.

Before Chill:—Bone pains in arms and legs. Thirst for lemonade, and acid drinks—not water.

Chill:—Commencing in back, *lumbar region*, passes up and down spine, with bone pains, blue lips and nails. Nausea as chill is leaving.

Violent shaking, with comparatively *little coldness of body*.

Heat:—Protracted and well marked, *with thirst*.

Head light, as if *falling to left side*.

Sweat:—Light, mostly on forehead and head.

Neither stage relieved by anything.

CLINICAL.

Chills every morning, with shaking followed by heat, no sweat, not much thirst, little appetite, headache during the entire paroxysm, nails become blue, complexion sallow, *chills always commencing in the back*. Caps.² drop doses three times a day. Three days after had chill every day "but did not shake." Caps.²⁰⁰ one dose, another to be taken next morning. No return of chills.—R. C. Smedley, H. M., VII, p. 376.

I pay most attention to the apyrexia in chills and fever. A hysterical woman received Quinine for chills owing to the difficulty in getting symptoms. They stopped, but returned in two weeks. After three weeks of unsuccessful treatment, she said: "Is it not strange, every time the chill is going to come on I begin to drink." Caps.²⁰⁰ one dose, cured.—R. W. Martin, N. E M. G., vol. V.

Capsicum and Eupatorium perf. are the only remedies in which patient "knows the chill is coming, because he wants to drink;" and the bone pains of Eup. perf. serve to distinguish between them.

CARBO AN.

Time:—5 to 8—9 and 11 P. M.

Chill:—*Without thirst. Great chilliness during the day. Chill after eating.* (Bell.—after drinking, Caps.—after eating and drinking, Asar.) Internal chill on beginning to eat; *Chill awoke her at night; chill commencing in the chest* (Apis.)

with shivering down the back; with ice-cold feet; chilly when a little air entered the room; (**Canth. Camp.**) Could not bear being uncovered because she immediately became chilly. (**Nux. vom.**). Chill with goose-flesh, from 5 till 8 in the evening, afterwards at 11 p. m., waking with profuse sweat, lasting till 2 o'clock, during which she could not tolerate the bed-clothes.

Heat:—Without thirst; with redness and burning of the cheeks in the evening; frequent flushes of heat in the cheeks, with redness. Heat always after a chill, mostly at night in bed. Head and upper part of the body were hot, with cold limbs; which only gradually became warm towards morning.

Sweat:—**Offensive night sweat.** (Flies trouble him very much on account of the perspiration, **Calad.**) *Fetid; debilitating; exhausting; profuse sweat (Psor.); when walking; when eating. Sweat stains the linen yellow.* Sweat in *hollows of knees; profuse sweat of the feet and thighs.* Symptoms of this stage always guiding and predominant. (Bry. and China have profuse, debilitating sweat, but lack the offensiveness of Carbo. an.)

Tongue:—Blisters on the tongue and sides of the tongue (**Canth.**), which pain as if burnt. Burning on tip of the tongue and rawness of the mouth. *Ravenous hunger* (**Cina. Phos.**).

Apyrexia:—Never clear. All the constitutional troubles are aroused, and every disease is extremely prostrating: Menstruation; leucorrhœa; diarrhoea, are all exhausting. *Leucorrhœa stains linen yellow.* After the appearance of the menses, such great weakness that she could scarcely speak, with yawning and stretching.

Carbo. an. will rarely be indicated unless the fever be developed after or upon some constitutional trouble.

The sweating stage is very exhausting, and out of all proportion to the chill and heat. Supurations and discharges become ichorous, and many have a malignant tendency.

CARBO VEG.

Time:—10 or 11 a. m.—Evening.

Yearly return of paroxysm (**Lach. Sulf.**).

Before Chill:—Headache, backache, toothache, and pain in the limbs; the two latter may attend the entire paroxysm.

Chill:—With thirst; begins in left hand and arm, (begins in right arm, **Mer. per**). Chill with headache and unusual lassitude; with icy-coldness of the body and cold breath (with terrible coldness as if lying on ice, **Lyc.**); shivering and chills in the evening, mostly only on left side (**Caust.**—right side, **Bry.**); evening chill with tired, weary feeling, and flushes of heat. **Cold-**

ness of the knees, even in bed (Apis.); of left arm and left leg; very cold hands and feet; finger nails blue. Irregular paroxysm, sometimes sweat first, followed by chill.

Heat:—Without thirst. Sensation of heat with great anxiety in the evening, although she was cold to touch all over; flushes of burning heat in the evening, with headache, flushed face, vertigo, and nausea; tired, aching pain in legs; pain in stomach, abdomen, spleen; oppressed breathing (**Apis. Ars.**). Heat and chill are distinct and independent. (Chill and heat are mingled together or alternate, **Ars.**—Heat and chill alternate, **Cal. carb.**). Headache continues after the heat. (Continues after the sweat, **Ars. Eup. perf.**). Loquacity during hot stage (**Pod. Lach.**).

“No thirst, or but slight during the fever, but to compensate for lack of thirst, the patient wishes to be constantly fanned.”—Guernsey.

Sweat:—Profuse, of a sour or putrid odor; night sweat; great disposition to sweat even when eating (**Carb. an.**). Sour morning sweat, which makes his person offensive; feet sweat when walking; sweats easily in a warm room, and is just as easily chilled. Pain in the legs.

Tongue:—Coated with white, yellow fur, dry, fissured, lead-colored (**Ars.**), cold and contracted.

Bitter taste before and after eating. Aversion to meat and fat things (**Carbo. an.**).

Pulse:—Weak, irregular, intermitting, indicative of rapid sinking.

Apyrexia:—Prostration, paleness, weakness of memory, melancholic disposition. *Gastric symptoms:* stomach and abdomen distended with gas after eating. (Least mouthful fills up to the chin, **Lye.**). Sensation as if stomach or abdomen would burst after eating or drinking. Great foulness of the secretions (**Bapt.**). After abuse of Quinine (**Arn. Ferr.**).

"In cachectic patients with profuse sour smelling perspiration, *thirst only during the chill*, excitability of nervous symptoms. Patients debilitated from previous drugging, and frequent suppression of paroxysm by Quinia." "One sided chill (left) during afternoon, great prostration; with icy-coldness of the body: thirst and rapid sinking; small pulse, contracted, cold and cadaverous tongue and face, with cold breath."

This picture very closely resembles a "so-called" "pernicious" or "congestive fever."

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—F. T., aged 14 years, had quartan fever for several months, which had resisted Quinia and all domestic remedies. *Chill light, with great thirst during chill*, drinking little at a time; *distinct heat* with some cephalalgia; sweating profuse and offensive. Carb. Veg.¹⁶ arrested fever at once.—M. J. K., Homœop. Clinique.

CASE II.—Excessive tearing in all the limbs, early in the morning, followed by slight chills. Profuse sweat in the afternoon without any heat, properly speaking. During apyrexia, Vertigo, especially when stooping and moving about, especially on the day of the paroxysm, with heat and burning in the eyes, tearing in the nape of the neck. Yellow complexion. A number of hepatic spots in the face. Sometimes painful vesicles on the tongue. Pressure at the stomach after a meal. Quantity of flatulence. Pain in the small of the back when stooping. Every night, red stigmata make their appearance in the bends of the knees, and on the arms, violently itching and burning in the warmth, disappearing in the day time. Pain in the left hypochondrium, the spleen is excessively swollen and hard. Carbo. veg.³⁰ removed all the febrile symptoms in eight days.—Pr. C. II., p. 53.

CASE III.—May, '66—S. S. H., aged 38, tertian intermittent; *first chill*, then heat, then sweat, with pain in back and bones, and considerable thirst; preceding chill lassitude and cold feet; *chill always beginning in left hand*. thence spreading over entire body, lasting from one to two hours, followed by high fever, with pain in head, nausea, incoherent talking, no thirst. Heat followed by profuse sour smelling perspiration, with sleep; extremely irritable and sensitive, before, during and after paroxysm; in apyrexia, feverish, irritable, easily offended, and just as easily excited to mirth. Had been treated by many Homœopathic physicians, and taken large doses of Blue Mass, Black Pepper, and Quinine since July last (10 months). Several remedies correspond to the general features of this case; but none in our *Materia Medica* covers this symptom so nearly—CHILL BEGINNING IN LEFT HAND—as

Carbo. veg. See Hahnemann's Chr. Dis Patient received Carbo. v.⁴⁰⁰⁰, single dose. No recurrence of chills to date.—A. P. Skeels H. M. II, 494.

CAUSTICUM.

Time:—4 P. M. or midnight, with sweat at 4 A. M.

Fever without chill, 6 to 8 P. M.

Chill, without thirst, lessened by drinking (increased by drinking—**Caps.**) Chilliness and coldness of the whole left side. (**Carbo. veg.**) Shivering, beginning in the face, thence extending over the body. Internal chill, followed by perspiration without intervening heat. (See **Caps.**—**Cimex**). At 4 P. M.: first, chilliness, with creeping in the legs up into the back, with weariness, lasting three hours, followed by sweat without heat or thirst. (*Without heat or sweat. Bov.*) Shaking chill over the whole body; shivering chill over the whole body, without thirst or subsequent heat. *He is always either chilly or in a sweat.* Shivering from the face, over the chest or along the back, down to the knees. Shivering and coldness of single parts, as arm, forearm, thigh, leg, abdomen, back, rest of body normal, without heat or sweat. Sensation of cold water in a small stream running across the body; of cold wind blowing upon spine between the shoulder blades. Takes cold easily. (**Baryt. c.** **Cal. c.**) Very sensitive

to cold air, or to a draft (**Camp. Canth.**); *cold feet.*

Heat:—*Without thirst*, occurring toward morning or at night; not a clearly defined hot stage, but *mixed*, not *alternating* with chilliness. Heat of head and face; warmth and redness of face and heat in face and eyes *after eating*. Heat from 6 to 8 P. M., which is not preceded by chill or shivering—heat descending — and appears to be a secondary paroxysm of fever.

Sweat :—Without thirst. Immediately after the chill, without intervening heat. (**Ant. t.**) *Profuse sweat when walking in the open air; from motion* (**Bry.**—Relieved by motion, **Caps.**) *Sour smelling night sweat all over.* (**Hepar.**) Moisture over whole body, without heat or thirst, with yawning and stretching. Awoke at 4 A. M., with profuse sweat all over the body—without thirst—which continued 24 hours. Heaviness and roaring in the head.

Tongue :—Not coated, dry, with painful burning vesicles on sides and tip of tongue.

Apyrexia :—Not marked except by previously existing symptoms, upon which *the force of the chill* is frequently expended.

Chronic cases with constitutional cachexia. One of the few remedies where sweat follows chill

without intervening heat. *Left-sided chill*, most pronounced of any remedy, and a "guiding" symptom of *Causticum*.

OEDRON.

Time:—5.30, 6 or 6.30 P. M.

3 A. M. (*Thuja*)—3 P. M. till evening.

"A periodicity which is clock-like in its regularity." (Aran.)—S. A. Jones.

Before Chill:—At noon, preceding feverish paroxysm; depressed spirits, dullness of senses, and pressive headache. For 20 to 40 minutes, mental excitement; exaltation of vital energy; florid face, and a sensation of general heat.

Chill:—Without thirst. General coldness, shivering in the back, ice-cold feet, burning hands, feeling in the eyes as after much weeping. Shivering all over at 3 A. M., with malaise and inclination to lie down (*Thuja*); shiverings are renewed by movement (*Nux. China*); coldness of the hands, feet and nose; flushes of heat in the face; toward 6 P. M. face constantly hot, with smarting in the eyes, especially when closing them. Chilliness of the back and legs; unusual paleness of the hands, red face, heaviness of the head; chilliness followed by severe frontal headache, red eyes, and itching of the eyelids internally and externally, icy-coldness of the hands

and of the tip of the nose, rest of the face hot and burning hot. During chill, hands, feet and nose cold, with congestion of the head. Cramps and painful feeling, with tearing pains in upper extremities, feet and hands icy cold. Chills and shivering of whole body. Chill predominates.
(Petrol.)

Heat:—*With thirst for warm drinks. Dry heat during the night; dry heat of entire body; animated face and profuse perspiration; chattering of the teeth and shaking of the whole body; great desire and longing for warm drinks (rarely wants cold drinks), and emission of large quantities of pale urine. Desire to sleep as heat passes off.* (Apis.) “Numb, dead feeling in the legs; they feel enlarged. Entire body feels numb,” (hands and feet feel dead, *Cimex*—fingers feel dead, *Sep.*)—Marcy and Hunt.

Sweat:—*With thirst. Dry heat, followed by profuse perspiration (China) preceded by cramps, these followed by contracting, tearing pains in upper and lower extremities, with a cold sensation in the hands and feet, mouth dry; great thirst and desire for cold water; chills and shivering, sometimes very strong shivering of the whole body; palpitation and hurried respiration; urine scanty and high colored.*

Tongue:—Coated yellow even to the tip, on rising in the morning. At 5 p. m. intolerable

pricking-itching of the tongue, she had to keep rubbing it against the palate. At 5.30 P. M. pricking of the tongue, half an hour later chilliness, with heat of the face, pale hands; *feet and tip of the nose cold.* Pricking of tongue early in the morning; goes off after eating.

Pulse.—Weak and depressed during chill, quick and full, with animated red face, in heat.

Apyrexia.—Lasted from 15 to 17 hours, after which, and in about the same time as previous day, the paroxysm was repeated; restless; very nervous; cold and pale; weakness, yet return of appetite; general malaise; great debility.

The debility is almost as marked as in China, but appears to be more due to the action on the brain and nervous system than to the effect of the profuse perspiration which is so characteristic of the latter. Said to be adapted to intermittent fevers, occurring *in low, marshy regions*, particularly *in warm seasons*, and *in tropical countries*. Ought to be the first remedy thought of in "Panama" fever.

The chill or chilliness predominates, but no stage of the paroxysm is "clear cut" or well marked, as in China, Eup. and some other remedies. *With the chill* there is chilliness and heat, or hot flushes, or hot hands, or red face and congestion of the head, particularly of the meninges. During heat, shivering, shaking, cold hands and

nose. During sweat, coldness and heat, and heat and sweat irregularly intermingled.

Were it not for "its clock-like periodicity," Cedron would be much better adapted to remittent than intermittent fevers, if we were treating a name alone. Has been used with more success in Southern States and tropical climates than in higher latitudes, where it has fallen into disuse of late years from frequent failures, though apparently indicated.

CHAMOMILLA.

Time :—11 A. M.—4 P. M., lasting till 11 P. M.
Fever without chill, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Chill.—*Without thirst; slight shiverings frequently creep over the body, alternating with heat of face. Shivers when uncovering or undressing; shivers in the cold air; shiverings in some portions, in the face, on the arms, back and abdomen. Shivering of single parts and heat of others. (Sweat and heat of single parts, Bry.) Shivering and heat intermingled, mostly with one red and one pale cheek. Chill only on anterior portion of the body. Cold limbs, with burning heat of the face, in the eyes, and burning hot breath. Coldness over the whole body, with burning heat of the face, which comes out the eyes like fire. Chill*

and coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of the face and hot breath.

Heat:—*With thirst*; long-lasting heat, with violent thirst, and frequent startings in sleep. **One cheek red, the other pale.** Burning heat in lightly covered parts, though almost cold when not covered. Heat and sweat of the face when eating and drinking (**Anac. Bell.**) Very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly (**Bry.**—Exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry. **Anac.**)

Sweat:—Hot perspiration, especially of the face and head; sweats easily. Profuse sweat on covered parts (**China**—affected parts sweat profusely, **Ant. tart.**). Profuse sweat at night: on waking the sweat ceases, and returns on falling asleep (see **Sab.**). Sweat frequently of sour odor, and with smarting of the skin (**Caps.**).

Tongue:—Coated yellowish; or white at the sides and red in the middle (Reverse of **Ant. tart.**). Blisters on the tongue. Taste—bitter, sour, putrid.

Apyrexia:—The child is very fretful, must be carried all the time to be quieted. Wants different things, which he repels when offered (**Cina**), with frequent urination; urine pale. **Chamomilla** vies with **Cina** and **Ars.** in the treatment of intermittents occurring in children.

CLINICAL.

Mrs. T., a large, fleshy lady of 30. Slight chilliness, lasting for three hours, with red cheeks, no thirst. Fever high, *with one red cheek and vomiting of bile*. She was so cross as to be uncivil to me. Considerable sweat. Paroxysm in forenoon, with anticipation of two hours. Cham. ³⁰⁰, every three or four hours during apyrexia. Cured.—A. L. Fisher, A. J. H. M. M.—V., p. 177.

CHELEDONIUM.

Time:—*Hour*, not characteristic.

Afternoon and evening paroxysm.

Chill:—Without thirst, over whole body, *beginning in hands and feet* (**Gels.**), *as if dashed with cold water* (**Ant. t. Am. m. Sab.**). Shaking chill in the evening in bed. *Shaking chill, with shivering, chattering of the teeth, as if dashed with ice-cold water*. Shaking chill, with nausea; worse on hands and feet; *with distension of veins of hands and arms*. (Enlargement of veins of arms and legs during heat, (**Chin. sulf.**)). Right leg and foot as far as knee, icy-cold. (Coldness of right limb as if standing in cold water, **Sabina**). Coldness of nose; face; cheeks; occiput; pit of stomach; abdomen; hands and feet; intestine after drinking water; in open air; running down the back (**Petrol. Meny.**).

Heat:—Burning heat of hands, face, cheeks, eye-lids, head, ears, tip of nose, forehead.

Flushes of glowing heat of different single parts of body. Burning cheeks, of a dark red circumscribed color, (**Sang.**—of a mahogany color, **Eup.**) Heat of the cheeks, with red swollen face (**Cactus**).

Sweat:—During sleep; towards morning; better after waking. Sweats when pain disappears. (Pains relieved by profuse sweat, **Arn.** **Nat.** **m.** **Eup.**).

Tongue:—Coated thickly, white or yellow, with red margin; shows imprint of teeth (**Mer.**). Taste bitter: bitter saliva collects in mouth. Desire for milk, which agrees now (milk causes flatulence, **Carbo. veg.**). Pain in stomach; *relieved by eating*.

Pulse:—During chill, small and quick; after paroxysm, slow.

Apyrexia:—Never clear; liable to run into a remittent or continuous fever. Stitching pains in region of liver, shooting toward the back. Left hypochondrium sensitive to pressure.

Constant pain under inferior angle of right scapula, sometimes causing nausea or vomiting. (**Sang.**).

CHINA.

Time:—*Not characteristic.* 5 A. M. or 5 P. M. Afternoon or evening. *Never occurs at night.* Anticipating or postponing type; the former the

rule, the latter the exception. Paroxysms return every fourteen days.

"Restless sleep night before the paroxysm."—Hahnemann.

Before Chill:—Great thirst (**Caps.** **Puls.**)—Thirst and bone pains, **Eup. perf.**); canine hunger; nausea; anguish; headache; debility; palpitation of the heart, with anxiety; sneezing when exposed to cold air; oppressive colic.

Chill:—Without thirst.† (With thirst, **Ign.** **Caps.**). General shaking chill over whole body, beginning in the legs below the knees, increased by drinking. Shivering or chilliness, with gooseflesh, after every swallow of drink. (Abstains from drinking because every swallow increases the chill, **Eup. perf.**—Because drinking causes vomiting, **Ars.**—Chill after every drink, **Caps.**—Drinking makes headache and all symptoms unbearable, **Cimex.**). Thirst before or after, but not during the chill. Coldness and shivering when walking in the open air at 5 P. M., disappearing in the room; an hour afterwards, great heat, especially in the face, increased on mo-

† *Observation by Hahnemann.*—In all my other observations I have found that the Cinchona fever is characterized by the thirst not appearing during the cold stage, either shuddering or chilliness; that, on the contrary, thirst came after the cold stage, or, which is the same thing, that thirst came shortly before the hot stage set in.

tion and on walking (Caps.); thirst follows an hour after the disappearance of the heat. Wants to be near the stove, but it increases the chill (Ipec.—Relieved by heat of stove, Ign.—Relieved by external heat, Ars.); internal and violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet, and congestion of blood to the head. Chill with pain in the liver. Shaking chill and internal coldness for several hours; shivering over the whole body without thirst; coldness of the hands and feet even in a warm room; chill alternating with heat, skin cold and blue. (Hands cold, nails blue, Nux. v.). Sensation of internal coldness in upper abdomen, after every swallow of drink, and renewed on every inspiration. Coldness over whole body as if dashed with cold water. (Ant. tart. Rhus.). Cold hands and feet, aggravated by walking; vertigo and paleness of the face.

Heat:—*Without thirst.† General heat, with distended veins, congested headache, desire to uncover, but chilly when uncovered. (Chilly when uncov-*



‡ *Observation by Hahnemann*—There is likewise no thirst in the Cinchona fever during the hot stage, except some burning of the lips, or some dryness of the parts, which dryness accounts for the symptom; sensation of slight thirst during the hot stage; “the thirst accompanying flushes of heat.” In the Cinchona fever, thirst sets in after the hot, or, which is the same thing, during the sweating stage.

ered in any stage of paroxysm, *Nux. iv.*). *Canine hunger* or aversion to food, pain in the region of the liver, back, chest, limbs; dryness of mouth and lips, with redness of face, and often delirium. Long lasting heat, *with sleep*. Heat of the whole body, *externally and internally*, with swollen veins of the arms and hands, without sweat or thirst. Heat of the whole body, aggravated by walking (relieved by walking, *Caps.*). Sensation of heat in abdomen as of hot water running down. The cheeks are red and hot *to the patient*, although ~~they are not warm~~. If he eats in this stage, sleepy after eating.

Sweat:—*With great thirst. Sweating during sleep. On being covered he sweats profusely all over*; this he cannot avoid, although very troublesome, he is so sleepy he cannot get up. Partial; cold; greasy, or as if mixed with oil; *profuse and debilitating*, (*profuse, but not debilitating, Samb.*); sweat on the side on which he lies, (*sweat on the side not lain upon, Benzinum*). Profuse sweat over the whole body *when walking in the open air (Bry.)*. Easily excited sweat during sleep and motion, (*excited by motion only, Bry.—relieved by motion, Caps.*). The sweat parboils the skin. (*Canch.—Parboils the fingers, Ant. c.*).

Tongue:—White or yellow; thick, dirty coat-

ing. Taste: too acute—*bitter taste in the mouth.* Indifference to all food, even when thinking of it.

Pulse:—*Quick, hard and irregular* during chill and heat; slow and feeble in apyrexia.

Apyrexia:—*Sweats easily; great debility and exhausting* night sweats continue, followed by ringing in the ears, and constricting sensation over vertex from ear to ear. A saffron yellowishness of the skin of scalp, face, neck, chest and abdomen; with the characteristic anaemic and cachectic appearance, once seen, never forgotten. There is swelling of both hypochondria, which are painful to pressure, and worse by motion, bending, or coughing. The urine is scanty and turbid, with a yellow or brick-dust sediment; and general dropsical symptoms are often present. Entire loss of appetite, with sinking feeling in stomach, or hunger easily satisfied. Bitter eructations and bitter vomiting (sour eructations and sour vomiting, **Lycop.**). Bloated or tympanitic abdomen, and hard spleen or liver in nursing children, with profuse sweating and great weakness, (without profuse sweating, **Ars.**).

This constitutes the paroxysm of China But China has also another, an exception to the rule (probably a secondary reaction) which is often confounded with **Arsenicum**; hence its notice in this place. It has only two differential stages—Chill and Heat.

Chill:—With thirst (*no thirst* in regular chill). *Febrile chill over the whole body from time to time during the day, especially upon the forehead, which has cold sweat upon it; violent thirst a quarter of an hour after the first chill.* (No thirst during chill or heat—which is long-lasting—in first paroxysm.) Cold hands in the evening, with hot cheeks; one hand is icy cold, the other warm; ice-cold feet, with warmth of rest of body. (This alternate heat of one part and coldness of another at same time belongs only to this paroxysm.)

Heat:—*With thirst (no thirst in previous heat).* Heat over the whole body, with fine, needle like stitches in the skin, especially of the throat, together with *great thirst for cold water.* Heat alternating with the chill; *some thirst for cold water* with the chill; heat follows half an hour or an hour after the chill. A very transient sensation of heat over the whole body, with *thirst for cold water.* Sensation of flushes of heat, with *thirst for cold drinks.* Warmth and redness of the face, while the rest of the body was cold. The right hand is warm, the left cold; the hands are now warm, now cold; heat, with *burning lips and thirst,* followed by sweat; chill, with *thirst;* then heat, with *thirst;* the *thirst continues even during the apyrexia.* *Violent desire for cold drinks,* accompanied with stinging in various parts of the skin.

"The fever heat, accompanied with stinging over the whole body, seems to form an exception."—Hahnemann.

The symptoms occurring *before the chill* and *during the sweat and apyrexia* are alike in both paroxysms. The *thirst during chill,* with alternate warmth and coldness of different parts at same time; the *thirst during heat,* with stinging or fine,

needle-like stitches in skin, with heat of one part and coldness of another, are the characteristics of this paroxysm.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Mrs. M., æt. 20, recently married, complained of pain in head, back and extremities; loss of appetite, furred tongue and general prostration. At 8 A. M. she was seized with a severe chill, lasting one hour, when fever and perspiration followed in their turn. During the greater part of which time she was *dull and drowsy, had severe headache, flushed face, full throbbing pulse (120), and resembled one whose brain was congested.* She seldom asked for water, but when it was offered would drink large quantities at a time. She preferred rather not to be disturbed, as *she was so tired and weak; desired to doze, and was at times slightly delirious.* This, with the fact that she was worn out with the fatigue of traveling, made a perfect picture of the Cinchona disease. Waiting until the fever had entirely subsided, I gave her one drop of China¹⁰⁰ on a powder of Sac. Lac. every two hours during the day, for two days. There was no return of either chill or fever. I have never witnessed a more prompt cure of this or any other disease.—C. Pearson, U. S. M. & S. J., I., p. 207.

CASE II.—Mrs. B., æt. 45, large, weighing 180 lbs., leuco-phlegmatic temperament. Feeling of coldness every night at 12 o'clock, followed by light fever and sweat. China²⁰ produced amelioration. I thought I was not curing fast enough, and gave quinine with no effect whatever. I again resorted to China²⁰⁰. Three powders, one daily, made a permanent cure.—G. B. Sarchet, U. S. M. & S. J., VII.—365.

CASE III.—B., a boy of 12 years, had already had two paroxysms every other day when I was called. Light chill, followed by heat for 12 hours, with severe headache; profuse sweating, with great thirst. China^e every two hours, after fever had subsided. No more attacks.—Dr. Schab, Homœp. Clinique.

CHININUM SULFURIOLUM.

Time :—10 or 11 A. M., 3 and 10 P. M.

Returning in regular paroxysms *every other day*, or anticipates from one to three hours every day.

Chill :—*With thirst. Decided shaking chill at 3 P. M. (Apis.).* chilliness, with paleness of the face, pain in the forehead and temples, and ringing in the ears at 11 A. M. *Violent shaking chill followed by heat, then sweat for several hours.* *Violent chill with trembling in the limbs,* so that she could scarcely walk; after going to bed she had violent heat with frequent yawning and sneezing, which was followed by a copious sweat. Violent paroxysm with shaking chill and severe pain in left hypochondrium; chilliness for an hour, with blue lips and nails (Nux vom.), paleness of the face and pain in the middle dorsal vertebræ; increased appetite and constipation.

Heat :—*With excessive thirst.* Intense heat over the whole skin, with redness of the face. External heat, with dryness of the mouth and fauces, obstinate constipation. Heat which passes over into sweat; heat over whole body, which gradu-

ally breaks into sweat, while perfectly quiet
(Staph.) Delirium during heat. Flushes of heat
in the face, with thirst at 4 p. m. "Great enlargement
of veins of arms and legs."—Dr. Roth.

Sweat :—*With thirst.* Sweat breaks out over
the whole body from time to time, even during
perfect quiet. Profuse sweat on the least motion
(Bry.) Sweat during the morning sleep, so pro-
fuse that the bed was soaked with it. Profuse,
exhausting sweats; nightly diarrhoea. (Nightly
diarrhoea before the paroxysm, **Puls.**) Thirst
usually begins in latter part of hot stage, and
relieves all symptoms of head and chest. (**Nat.**
m.—Sweat relieves all symptoms but headache,
which is increased, **Eup. perf.**) Drinking is
grateful and affords relief. Most perspiration
on parts pressed by clothing, back, axillary, per-
ineal region.

Tongue :—Flabby—white or yellow coating in
the centre, pale on the margin (Reverse of **Ant.**
tart.) Taste bitter, with clean tongue.

Pulse :—Large; full during chill and heat.
Weak and trembling at close of paroxysm, rang-
ing from 50 to 60 per minute.

Apyrexia :—Constant excessive thirst during
the entire apyrexia, which in daily fever is short,
the paroxysm closely resembling a remittent or
continuous fever. But whether it be short or
long, always distinguished by great debility and

prostration; the perspiration is exhausting. (All the discharges are debilitating and weakening, **Carbo. an.**) Urine fatty and deposits a straw-yellow, brick-dust sediment. *Spine painful on pressure in all stages of paroxysm.*

China.

Time:—All periods, except night. Irregular paroxysms. Anticipating or postponing. Every fourteen days.

Before Chill:—*Great thirst* and canine hunger; headache and debility.

Chill:—*Without thirst.* Chill increased by drinking. External and internal coldness.

Heat:—*Without thirst.* General, with distended veins, congestive headache, desire to uncover, but chilly when uncovered.

Sweat:—*With great thirst.* Sweats profusely on being covered. Night sweat very profuse.

Chinin. sulf.

Time:—10 A. M., 3 and 10 P. M. Regular paroxysms, every other day. Anticipates two and a half hours every day.

Before Chill:—Premonitory symptoms are wanting.

Chill:—*With thirst,* pallor of face, lips and nails blue. *Dorsal vertebrae painful to pressure.*

Heat:—*With thirst,* hot, dry skin, dry mouth and fauces; flushed face; delirium. *Pain in spine on pressure.*

Sweat:—*With great thirst.* Sweats profusely during perfect quiet; morning sweat. *Pain in lumbar vertebrae, and sacrum on pressure.*

Apyrexia:—With *no thirst*. Sweats easily. Pain and soreness of hypochondria, worse 'on pressure and motion. Hepatic region swollen and sensitive. Jaundiced.

Different *stages* of paroxysm follow in regular succession.

Contra-indicated where there is much sweat during cold and hot stages. Perspiration *always profuse*, or China is contra-indicated.

Where the indications for any remedy are not very clear, the paroxysm incomplete but regular, Chin. sulf. ["] or ["] may clear up or cure the case.

"In recent intermittents, there may or may not be a chill, but there must be fever, and it *must be followed by sweat*—and it generally is profuse and exhausting—or Quinine will be utterly useless." "As a rule, chronic, long-lasting intermittents are only aggravated by Quinine."—Burt.

The *cachexia* produced by long continued massive doses of Chin. sulf. such as rheumatism of the extremities, chronic diarrhoea, ascites and organic disease of the liver and spleen, although now a

Apyrexia:—With *great thirst*. Apyrexia short; sweat hardly ceases before chill begins again. *Pain all down the spinal column on pressure*.

Cold stage may be long, light, irregular, or wanting.

Contra-indicated where there is no thirst during cold or hot stages. Perspiration must succeed the heat, or Chinin sulf. will be contra-indicated.

constitutional malady, requires antidotal treatment. This may be most speedily removed by Arn., Ars., Carbo. veg., Fer., Nat. m., Lach. Puls., as indicated by symptoms of each individual case.

Samuel Swan, M. D., of New York, has reported some bad cases of Quinine Cachexia, cured with Chin. sulf.^{10m} and c. m. potency.—See last paragraph Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, vol. I, p. 195-196, as authority.

Chinin sulf. is often indicated in intermittent fever, and when indicated will cure more promptly and more safely in the potencies than in the crude form. There is little doubt that it is *oftener prescribed than indicated*, and that it will, in a majority of cases, suppress the paroxysm, without reference to *time of appearance*, whether *with or without chill, heat, sweat, thirst, etc., etc.* there is as little doubt. But Morphine will also suppress pain and diarrhoea, quite as effectually as Quinine will the fever paroxysm, and the homœopathic physician, half-read or not read at all, in his *materia medica*, "borrows both the theory and the Quinine from his allopathic brother, for the same reason that he borrows his hypodermic syringe and morphine," with which to relieve the pain and the diarrhoea, viz., it is a "short cut" to get rid of or retain his patient, and avoid the necessity of studying the case. There is a wide difference between *suppressing* and *curing* a fever

paroxysm, or any other disease. The Homœopath can and ought to cure, not "break up the chill," "suppress" or "cover up" the disease. Leave the "breaking up of the paroxysm" to the Allopath who invented the phrase; "rational(?) medicine" can do it "scientifically" (?), and the sexton can "cover up" the case.

Prof. John Ellis, when in Cleveland College, in treatment of "congestive chill," advised: "That 25 or 30 grs. of Chin. sulf. given during the intermission, will rarely fail to prevent a return, or to rescue the patient from death." "Not that Quinine may be given in such cases, but that it must be given." Also, "That in recent cases of 'pernicious' fever, two-thirds of our patients will die in spite of any known homœopathic remedy or remedies in the ordinary doses." — College note book.

Dr. L. M. Jones, of Michigan, who has had an extensive experience in the treatment of "congestive chill," on the other hand, says: "It has fallen to my lot to treat a number of cases of 'congestive chills,' first and last. In my early practice I treated a few cases with Quinine, but it was not satisfactory; and since then I have relied on the attenuated Homœopathic remedy, and never lost a case. Nux v. has been more frequently indicated in the cases I have met with than any other remedy." — Priv. Com.

Dr. Lippe says: "I lived for ten years in the country, where ague prevailed, and never resorted to Quinine. I cured my cases. I have always been of the opinion that a physician who professes to be a Homœopath must cure all his cases of in-

intermittent fever with homeopathic potentized remedies, under the Law of the Similars."

I am convinced that every case of "congestive chill," like Asiatic cholera, can be cured more safely and speedily by the potentized remedy than in any other way, if it can be cured at all; and the mortality under homeopathic treatment will never approach 66 per cent.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—I have recently made several satisfactory cures with Chin. sulf. Two or three of them, with one dose each of the 200 and as many others with the 6 . I think this is an important remedy with us, and that it succeeds better in attenuation than in the crude form. *The crude drug never gave me such satisfaction.* Some of the indications in a number of recent cases were *clear intermissions, regular paroxysms, clean or tolerably clean tongue, and profuse sweat.*—H. V. Miller, Priv. Com.

CASE II.—Mrs. A., aged 25, blue eyes, auburn hair, mirthful temperament. Nov. 15, '69, after treatment from June 16, under homeopathic and allopathic medication, was partially, but not completely, suppressed by large doses of Quinia. Now presents following symptoms: *Before chill*, a little thirst, uneasy sleep, and a little night sweat. The *chill* lasted only about one-half an hour, and the heat from two to three hours, which passed off with a gentle sweat. During apyrexia a pretty good appetite, and she felt pretty well, though weak and nervous, and a little exercise gave her palpitation. Chin. sulf. 200 , a dose every other day for a week, cured.—Anon., Med. Ind., VII., p. 296.

CIOUTA VIROSA.

Time :—Afternoon (2 to 3:30 P. M.)

Chill :—And chilliness, with desire for warmth and to go to the warm stove (**Lach.**) The chilliness begins in the chest and extends down the legs and into the arms, after which follows a disposition to stare at one point. Icy coldness of the whole body; ears cold. The whole abdomen was cold. They all long for a warm stove (**Ign. Lach.**)

Heat :—General heat and *special heat of chest*, aggravated by smoking, heat in chest and *abdomen*. Sensation of hot water in the chest, arms, legs and ears; hot internally and externally. Burning and redness of the face.

Sweat :—On the abdomen; at night, and in the morning hours.

Tongue :—Swelling of the tongue. Thirst, with inability to swallow (**Cimex**).

CIMEX.—(Acanthia Lectularia.)

Time :—All periods—No regularity.

Before Chill :—Thirst; *can drink before the paroxysm begins*. Heaviness in lower limbs five or six hours before chilly stage begins. (Thirst, with pains in bones of limbs one to three hours before chill begins, **Eup. perf.**).

Chill:—*Without thirst.* Chill commencing in the feet, which first become cold; hands clenched; violent raging; cold shuddering, as if cold water were poured over her (**China**, **Rhus.**); stretching, yawning; great drowsiness during chilly stage, he is unable to resist sleep (**Opium**); hands and feet feel dead; (fingers feel as if they were dead, **Sep.**;—all the body feels numb, **Cedron**). During chill, pain in all the joints (pain in ankles and wrists, **Pod.**), *as if tendons were too short, contracted*, so that the legs cannot be stretched, *particularly the knee joints, which he is unable to extend.* Oppression of the chest; must take a long breath frequently; (oppression of chest; he must be raised up in order to breathe, **Apis.**). Chill terminates with a feeling in the legs as if tired by walking, obliging constant change of position of limbs. *After the chill* (instead of fever), *thirst*; but when he drinks, violent headache, which almost deprives him of the power of thinking, with tickling in the larynx, causing dry, uninterrupted cough; oppressed breathing; heaviness in the middle of chest and anxiety. *Tormented with thirst*, yet he abstains from drinking because it makes headache and all the above symptoms unbearable (See **Ars. Caps.**)

Heat:—*Without thirst*, but desire to drink nearly all day, on account of dryness of the throat. When the dry heat sets in, the uneasiness disap-

pears, in place of which she feels *a pressure and gagging in the œsophagus, affecting whole chest and impeding respiration*; when she drinks for the purpose of putting a stop to the gagging, *the water can only be swallowed at intervals, as if the œsophagus were constricted* (*Cic.*) The gagging does not cease until hot stage terminates, after which ravenous hunger. (Hunger before chill, **China**.—hunger during entire paroxysm, **Cina**). If he drinks during heat, is obliged to urinate soon after; urine hot and brown; continues hot even 24 hours after fever.

Sweat:—Without thirst; relieves all the other symptoms (**Nat. mur.**). Musty smelling, sour sweat; the odor is very offensive to him (**Carbo an.**). Light sweat, mostly on head and chest, with continued hunger (**Eup. perf.**).

Tongue:—Coated white; saliva collects on middle of tongue and tastes of iron; tongue, gums and palate feel burnt or scalded.

Apyrexia :—A good deal of thirst in this stage, in which, like before the chill, he can satisfy his thirst, without headache, gagging or œsophageal constriction.

CLINICAL.

A well marked chill, and afterwards thirst, but no fever; when the patient drank, *she lost her breath, gagged, had dyspnea and a gagging cough*. Cured with *Cimex*.—*T. D. Stowe, H. M., p. 162*

CINA.

Time:—1 P. M.—*At same hour every day.*
Evening, fever lasting all night (nursing children).

Daily fever (without chill) at same hour.

Before Chill:—Nausea, vomiting of food, and vomiting of bile (when the stomach is empty); pale face, with blue margins around the eyes, and ravenous hunger.

Chill:—*Without thirst.* *Febrile shivering over the whole body, with hot cheeks, without thirst.* Chill extends from upper part of body to head, even by the warm stove. *Shivering creeping over the trunk, so that he trembles even by a warm stove.* (Chill increased by external heat, *Ipec.*). *Coldness of the pale face, with warm hands; cold face; cold cheeks; cold sweat on forehead, nose and hands.* Evening paroxysm of nursing children, *heat with hunger and thirst continue all night.*

“Predominance of coldness, with cold sweat and continued hunger.”—J. S. Douglas.

Heat:—*With thirst,* mostly in face and head; (with red face and bursting headache, *Bell.*); face puffed, pale especially around the mouth and nose, with red cheeks; picks and bores in the nose with the fingers; rubs the eyes; restless sleep; starts and screams as if frightened; pupils dilated. **Rising heat and glowing redness of**

the cheeks, without thirst, after sleep. *Burning heat over the whole face, with redness of the cheeks, and thirst for cold drinks. Daily fever at same hour, with very short breath. Fever daily in the afternoon. Violent fever, with vomiting and diarrhoea (Verat.—see Elater). Fever; vomiting of food, followed by chill all over, and then heat with great thirst. Canine hunger. Heat worse at night.*

Sweat:—*Without thirst, generally light; cold sweat on the forehead, around the nose and on hands. After the sweat, vomiting of food and canine hunger at the same time. (Hunger after paroxysm, Eup. perf.).*

Tongue:—*Always clean.*

Apyrexia:—*Never clear. Hunger even in this stage, though not so marked, or so constant. The child had a craving appetite for some time previous to fever, then loss of appetite and desire only for dainties, with vomiting and whitish diarrhoea. General “worm symptoms” predominate; restless, frightened sleep; urine turbid, turns milky and semi-solid after standing.*

Intermittents of scrofulous children.

“The child is very whining, peevish and complaining; weep piteously if one goes to handle or lead him. Great earnestness and sensibility; cannot take a joke. Indifference to all impressions.

Restlessness. Greediness. Cannot be composed by things at other times agreeable, or by caresses." —Carroll Dunham.

CLINICAL.

A chill in afternoon not mitigated by heat; heat mainly in the face; vomiting during chill. The child was pale and puny; abdomen bloated; breath foul; an occasional thin, whitish diarrhoea; rubbing of the face, ears, nose, and perineum; wetting the bed; starting in sleep; lying on the belly; restlessness at night; continually rolling over and about; throwing away everything given it, and crying at nothing. Cina., two prescriptions cured.—T. D. Stowe, H. M., p. 162.

COCCULUS.

Time:—8 A. M. Afternoon or evening.

Chill:—*Without thirst.* Chilliness alternating with heat. Shaking chill for half an hour at 8 A. M., without thirst, and without subsequent heat. (**Caust.**) Shaking chill over the whole body in the afternoon, or in the evening. Chill, **with severe colic**, *not relieved by a warm stove*; with lameness of the small of the back; chill more in the back and on the legs. Continuous chilliness with hot skin. Nervous, spasmodic symptoms.

Heat:—Without thirst. Dry heat during the night. Flushes of heat, with burning cheeks and cold feet. *Intolerance of both cold and warm air* (of cold air, **Bary. carb., Camph.**). Burning

heat in the cheeks, which are *glowing hot*, with coldness of whole body, or only of the feet (**Caps.**). Now one hand, now the other, is alternately hot or cold (see **Caust.**). Vertigo and nausea on raising the head.

Sweat:—Of the body from evening till morning, which is *only cold on the face*. Sweat in the morning, especially on the chest. Cold sweat, now on one, now on the other hand. *Sweat over the whole body during the slightest motion* (**Bry.**). Sweat of the affected parts (**Ant. tart. Amb.**).

Tongue:—Coated white, edges dry. Metallic taste. Tobacco tastes bitter. Aversion to sour things (desire for pickles, **Ant. crud.**). Symptoms aggravated by *eating, drinking, smoking*.

COFFEA.

Time:—3 and 8 p. m.; fever usually without chill.

Chill:—Without thirst. Coldness and chilliness running all through the limbs. Chills running down the back. Chilly feeling, with external and internal warmth (**China**). Chills ascend from the fingers and toes to nape of neck, thence to vertex; increased by exercise (relieved by exercise, **Caps.**). Great sensitiveness to cold (**Bary. carb.**). Cold hands and feet. Flushes of heat, or currents of cold air down the back.

Heat:—*With thirst.* External, dry heat of the

skin. External heat, with thirst, and shivering in the back after lying down at night. Dry heat at night, with hot flushes to the face, hot cheeks, and delirium. *Dry warmth of the face.* Feeling of heat when in bed, yet avoids being uncovered (**Acon.**—must uncover, **Bell.**). One cheek hot and red, with constant shuddering (**Cham.**).

Sweat:—*With thirst.* Morning sweat. General over whole body, most on palms of hands, and in the face, with internal shivering. Extremely sensitive and nervous. *Intermittent,* jerking toothache; relieved by holding ice water in the mouth, but returns when water becomes warm (**Bry.**).

CLINICAL.

E. S., aged 32, had ague of eighteen months' standing, contracted in the army. Paroxysms every fourth day, leaving two well days intervening. Had taken large doses of Quinine without benefit. Several remedies were given without result, when he complained of great restlessness, lying awake most of the night and tossing about in bed. Coffea tinct., three drops to be taken every two hours. Reported in four days that he had been able to sleep since last prescription, and his last chill was lighter. Completely cured in two weeks, and no return for two years.—J. D. Craig, Hom. Obs., IV., p. 442.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

Time:—4 or 5 A. M.—3 to 5 P. M.

Chill:—With trembling in all the limbs, and constant desire for heat of sun, (for heat of stove,

Lach.—relieved by covering up, **Rhus.** **Nux Vom.**—warm air seems cold, **Thuja**). Chilli-ness in the back, with cold hands and blue nails. Extremities and whole body were icy cold. Shivering over the body.

Heat:—With thirst, and redness of the face. Great internal and external heat, with great nervousness. **Heat, with profuse sweat at same time.** Uneasy sleep, great trembling, and short, rapid, snoring respiration.

Sweat:—*Day and night, as soon as he sleeps, even when closing the eyes.* (*Sweats when awake, dry heat when he sleeps, Samb.*). Sweat over whole body, with redness of face. Sweat while sitting in a chair and dozing. Night sweat smarting the skin (**Cauth.**). Profuse sweat on limbs, perineum, genitals (**Thuja, Hepar**). “Eruption during sweat” (what kind?)

Tongue:—Stiff and painful; taste bitter; saliva thready; lips and tongue *dry and sticky* (**Nux mosch.**).

Apyrexia:—Complete; sometimes with vertigo on lying down.

CURARE.

Time:—2 or 3 P. M., *every day*.

Chill:—Without thirst. Coldness commencing on the abdomen and spreading all over. Sen-

tion of shivering, starting from the stomach and spreading over the whole body.

Heat:—With thirst, especially in the head, on the back and legs; burning in the hips; great weakness and prostration, crampy pains on the least movement. Fever with thirst and great hunger; yawning and stretching, hot head and hands, convulsive paroxysms and fainting. Daily fever, commencing at 2 or 3 p. m., and continuing well into the night; burning heat, accompanied by partial and transient chills, incoherent speech, and often by paralysis of the extremities. *Pernicious fever, with constant chilliness* (**Petr.**), heat increased at night or in the open air; less in the morning.

Sweat:—*Cold and bloody*, especially at night.

Tongue:—Deep red, cracked and bleeding. *Aggravation by dampness, damp weather, change of weather, cold wind, or the least movement. Amelioration after the first mouthful of food.* (Compare with, **Aran.**)

DIGITALIS.

Time:—No periodicity. *Pulse*, “key note.”

Chill:—Commencing in the fingers; palms of the hands, soles of the feet, thence over the whole body. Coldness first of hands and arms. (Of extremities, **Gels**—of arms, **Bell.** **Hell.**) *Great*

coldness of skin. Great sensitiveness to the cold (Camph. Bary. carb.); chilliness and shivering over the back; internal chill with external heat; chill and heat in alternation; *cold extremities*; excessive coldness of the hands and feet, with cold sweat. Chilliness over the whole body with heat and redness of the face.

Heat :—Without thirst. Sudden flushes of heat, followed by weakness of all parts. General violent heat, with swollen veins and rapid pulse. *One hand hot, the other cold.* Heat of body, with cold sweat of face. Heat in the head, face, ears, hands, with redness of the cheeks.

Sweat :—Immediately after the chill (Caust. Bov.—Heat with profuse sweat at same time Con.). Night sweat, generally cold and clammy. *Covered with a copious perspiration, without relief of heart symptoms.* Cold sweat on body, warm sweat on palms of hands.

Tongue :—Clean or coated white. Taste: desire for sour drinks and bitter food; want of appetite, or hunger.

Pulse :—*Third, fifth or seventh beat, intermits. Extremely slow when at rest; accelerated, full and hard from every motion.*

DROSERA.

Time :—Before 9 A. M., *every morning.*

Chill :—Without thirst. Chill with icy-cold hands, blue nails, cold, pale face (Nux.), and cold

extremities; must lie down. Febrile shivers over the whole body, with heat of the face and icy-coldness of the hands. He always feels too cold, he cannot get warm (**Cal. carb.**); he feels cold at night in bed; shivering during rest, none during motion (chill, heat and sweat all relieved by motion, **Caps.**); even in bed he is unable to keep from shivering and feeling cold, though body is warm to touch (**Bary. carb.**). After midnight, coldness of the *left half of the face*, with sticking pains in it; the right half hot and dry. Constant chilliness, *cannot get warm* (**Aranea.**).

Heat:—*Without thirst. Heat at night, chilly during the day. Heat worse after midnight.* Heat almost exclusively on face and head. Increased warmth of upper body, evening. After chilliness, slight thirst, heaviness of head, throbbing pain in the occiput, and heat of face, usual warmth of rest of body, lasting till 3 p. m. Feels well in the evening.

Sweat:—Cold sweat on face, feet, *abdomen*. Warm sweat, particularly just after midnight. **Most profuse on face and abdomen.** Sometimes general sweat, particularly *at night*, attended with a spasmodic cough, which brought on retching and nausea.

Tongue:—Clean. *Food has no taste* (**Eup. perf.**). Bread tastes bitter. “*Profuse discharge*

of watery saliva during febrile stage."—Hahnemann.

Apyrexia:—Usually clear, though gastric symptoms may be present at times. *Coughs more than in sweating stage.* During an epidemic of pertussis, Drosera often becomes the "Genus Epidemicus." As in Aranea and Bov., the chill predominates.

CLINICAL.

In several cases of intermittent fever, Drosera has been very useful, when the heat was intense, followed by cold face, with icy coldness of hands and feet with bilious vomiting; when heat was accompanied with violent pressing and throbbing pains in the head and spasmodic cough. Gastric symptoms were present in apyrexia. In fevers occurring at same time when whooping cough was epidemic.—Case 1504, Homœop. Clinique.

DULCAMARA.

Time:—Double tertian fever.

Chill:—Without thirst. Commencing in or spreading from the back; shaking, with a feeling of coldness, or actual coldness over the whole body, so that he could not get warm near the hot stove, with shuddering from time to time. Chilliness of the back, without thirst, in the open air, but especially in a draft (**Canth.**). Chilliness mostly toward evening, over the back, nape of the neck, occiput, with a feeling as if the hair stood on end (**Bary. carb.**)

Heat :—General dry, burning heat all over. Dry heat over whole body; heat and burning in the back. Burning in the skin of the whole back as if he were sitting by a hot stove, with sweat in the face and moderate heat.

Sweat :—*Offensive sweat*, night and morning, over the whole body; during the day more over back, in axillæ, and palms of hands. *Badly-smelling sweat*, with profuse discharge of transparent urine.

Tongue :—Dry; swollen, as if paralyzed with cold. Bitter taste. *Great desire for cold drinks*.

Like Aranea, the fevers to which Dulcamara are adapted are rare. They are caused by rheumatic exposure, living in damp rooms, sleeping in a damp bed; during cold, rainy, changeable weather; skin is delicate and sensitive to cold; has urticaria or some other eruption every time she takes cold, or is long exposed to cold.

ELATERIUM.

Time :—12 M.—1 P. M.—*Twice a day*, every third day.

Before Chill :—Chilliness with continued gaping and quivering; headache and soreness of the limbs, and pains in the bowels.

Chill :—With thirst, increased pain in the head and limbs and continued gaping and stretching.

Pain under shoulder blades; in small of back, left side, and cramps in the legs and soles of the feet. Yawning and gaping, with a sound resembling the neighing of a horse; lachrymation and profuse coryza.

Heat:—With intense thirst, violent, tearing pains throughout the head, more especially on the vertex. Increased cutting pains in bowels, and pains in extremities; the pains *shooting to the very tips of the fingers and toes*, and then shooting back again into the body. *Nausea, vomiting and copious discharges from the bowels of a frothy character.*

Sweat:—Copious perspiration, with gradual relief of all the symptoms.

Tongue:—Coated with a dirty brown fur; taste bitter.

“If urticaria appear all over the body after suppression of intermittent fever, Elaterium is the remedy.”

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—“ Commencing with quotidian ague, which was repeatedly suppressed for a few days, and when he called upon me was of the tertian type. The paroxysms were preceded by much gaping and attended with much thirst, pain in the abdomen and great pain in the extremities, darting down into the fingers and toes.”

CASE II.—“ Intermittent fever contracted in Virginia eighteen months since, and suppressed every one, two

three weeks by the use or abuse of quinine. Paroxysm at 1 P. M., preceded by headache; pains in the bowels; soreness of the limbs; continued gaping and stretching. In the chill, slightly increased pain in the head and limbs. During heat, violent tearing pains throughout the head, worse on the vertex; increased pain in the bowels and extremities; and pains shooting to the very tips of the fingers and toes, and then shooting back into the body; with intense thirst. Eleter.² cured these cases promptly.—Dr. Jeans, S. C., I, p. 692.

CASE III.—Quartan ague of six weeks standing, the paroxysms occurring about 12 M., when an attack resembling cholera morbus supervened; after this period *severe and copious discharge of frothy fluid matter*, frequently ejected from the bowels, with cutting pains at intervals and vomiting. Verat³ was given with only partial relief. Elaterium², every two or three hours, effected in a few hours an entire cure of the symptoms of cholera; and when the period arrived for the recurrence of his ague, the patient found he was also cured of that, and has remained well.—C. B. Matthews, S. C., I, p. 692.

CASE IV.—Obstinate ague for *five years*, which was contracted while residing in Virginia. Suppressed by Chin. sulf. in large doses, but always recurred at longer or shorter periods. When the chills were suppressed she was generally attacked with urticaria over the whole surface, and she was frequently afflicted with a disordered state of the mind, characterized by an irresistible propensity to wander from home even in the night and range the woods. The chill occurred every third day, twice in the day, continuing two hours; pains in the head; under the shoulder blades; in the left side, in the calves of the legs and small of the back; yawning and gaping with a sound resem-

bling the neighing of a horse; running at the nose; cramp in the legs and soles of the feet. The chill was followed by high fever, which ended in copious perspiration. Eleuter^s cured. *Urticaria:* After the ague had subsided in the above case, urticaria appeared, with tendency of mind as above stated. A continuance of the Elaterium for a few days entirely and permanently removed this latter affection and she has had no recurrence.—*Ibid.*

The Elaterium urticaria, like Rhus, has intolerable itching, but, unlike Rhus, is relieved by rubbing.

ELAPS.

Time:—8 and 10 P. M., every day.

Chill:—Without thirst, followed by dry heat and burning redness of the face. *Chilliness and heat alternately (Ars. Cal. c.)* at 8 P. M.; *chilly for a few minutes, then heat for a quarter of an hour.* Shaking chill, felt internally as if *in the bones*, followed in half an hour by *burning heat*; the skin hot, with thirst, the fever lasted whole night until 10 A. M. next day. Coldness *aggravated by drinking cold water (Caps.)*; after a drink, shivering from head to foot with chattering of the teeth. Terrible coldness after drinking, and as if ice water were rising and falling through a cylindrical opening in left lung. Great sensitiveness to cold. Right leg up to knee, cold as ice. Arms cold by putting hand in cold water.

Heat:—With thirst, *alternating with chilliness.*

Dry heat from 7 to 9 P. M., followed by chill till 10 P. M. Fever at 7 P. M., with less chill, more violent heat, but little sweat; sleep interrupted by heavy dreams (of dead people), with difficult breathing the whole night. Flushes of heat, with redness of the face and ears.

Sweat:—All over. Sweat cold and profuse. Sweat on forehead and nape of the neck.

Tongue:—Deep red, clean, or swollen and black.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Time:—*Characteristic of this remedy*—7 A. M. or 7 to 9 A. M., one day; lighter chill at 12 M. next day.

Before Chill:—*Insatiable thirst, but drinking causes nausea and vomiting, and hastens the chill. Sick stomach and thirst night before the paroxysm. Thirst from one to three hours before the chill; he knows the chill is coming because "he cannot drink enough"* (Knows chill is coming because she is thirsty, Caps.); yawning, stretching, and pain in the bones of extremities as if broken. Colicky pain in the upper abdomen (Coc.); painful soreness of the eye-balls. Must be covered, before and during chill (covered during entire paroxysms, Nux). Hungry.

Chill:—*With intense thirst; but drinking water increases the nausea, and causes bitter vomiting.*

(Drinking causes vomiting, **Ars.**—drinking increases the chill—**Caps.**). Chilliness, with excessive trembling and nausea (from the least motion). *Chilliness in the morning, heat throughout the rest of the day, but no perspiration.* Chill may leave for a few minutes and return again, but *no heat in the interval.* (Reverse of **Ars.**, which has alternate chill and heat). Shivering increased by motion; intense, throbbing headache; pain in back and bones of extremities; moaning with pain; distressing pain in stomach and spleen. Yawning and stretching; more shivering than the degree of coldness warrants, and it may spread from the back, or run up the back. (Begins in back between the shoulders, **Caps.**—begins in lumbar region, **Eup. purp.**). At close of chill nausea and vomiting of fluids and bile, *aggravated by drinking, or after every draught vomiting.*

Heat:—Preceded by *thirst*, which is often felt most between chill and heat (**China**), or there may be little thirst, when cephalgia and bone pains are increased; trembling, faint from motion; great weakness; cannot raise the head while fever lasts; cheeks mahogany red; throbbing headache; sleep with moaning. Seldom any nausea during this stage, but bitter vomiting, (sour vomiting **Lyc.**) occurs at close of heat if absent at close of chill. Heat and lachrymation. Much shivering even during heat. “A swallow of water

will make him shiver." Pain in scrobiculus cordis. Fever in the forenoon, preceded by thirst early in the morning, but no chill; attended by fatiguing cough, and not followed by perspiration.

Sweat:--Generally scanty, or absent altogether, in which case *the headache continues for several hours after fever is gone* (**Ars.**). When there is much perspiration, *it brings relief of all pains except cephalgia, which is increased.* (Sweat relieves all pains **Nat.m.**) Coldness during nocturnal sweat. Perspiration at night giving no relief, with coldness on least motion, or on uncovering; not debilitating if profuse (Reverse of **China** and **Carbo veg.**) *When chill is severe, sweat is light or wanting, and vice versa.*

Tongue:--Coated white or yellow. Taste, insipid, bitter; food has no taste (**Dros.**). Desire for ice cream. Paleness of mucous membrane of mouth (**Fer.**).

Apyrexia:--*Imperfect; very little remission.* Jaundiced hue of skin and conjunctiva; *loose cough;* if any sweat, it is attended with chilliness and worse from motion and uncovering. *Bone pains are present in every stage, and only gradually disappear with disappearance of sweat.* Feels worse morning of one day, and afternoon of next. The severity of vomiting has relation to time of

eating; the nearer the meals, the surer to vomit; first of ingestæ, afterwards of bile.

"*Eup. perf.*, both by its pathogenesis and clinical verification in practice, is one of the most valuable of the *materia medica* in the treatment of western intermittents."—J. S. Douglas. To this statement I would add that its efficacy is not bounded by latitude. Sometimes it corresponds to the genus *epidemicus*, and will alone cure nearly every case, particularly if occurring in autumn. It vies with *Ars.*, *China* and *Nat. m.* as one of our sheet anchors in this disease; its symptoms are "clear-cut" and well defined; its action prompt and decisive. It has cured in all potencies from *tinct.* to *c. m.*

"*Eup.* has been a favorite remedy with the most successful practitioners where remittent and intermittent fevers have prevailed epidemically *in miasmatic districts, along rivers, at fisheries, on marshes*, and their several neighborhoods."—C. J. Hempel, *S. C.*, I., p. 696.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Dr Neidhard reports two cases in which was: *Violent thirst before the chill* and slight during it; *nausea and sickness* of the stomach (in one case vomiting) at the commencement of the heat, with violent throbbing headache; *tastelessness of food; want of appetite; tongue coated yellow*; the chills set in *in the morning* and lasted for one or two hours; heat during rest of the day, and slight perspiration in the

evening; type tertian. In one case Quinia had been given without preventing recurrence of paroxysm. Eup. cured.—S. C., vol I, p. 696.

CASE II.—The chill generally began *at 9 A. M.*, lasting four hours, followed by heat for seven hours, and rarely perspiration. Next day a lighter paroxysm *at 12 M.* and ceased about same time in evening as the heavier one on the day preceding. The paroxysms continued alternately thus for twenty three days, notwithstanding my unceasing efforts to arrest them with a number of remedies. Dec. 12., chill commenced *at 9 A. M.; lasted four hours, with great shivering and trembling; raging thirst before the chill, and during chill and heat; vomiting of ingesta and bile, with distressing pain at epigastrium; distracting headache during the heat;* heat ceased about 8 p. m. and was followed by *inconsiderable perspiration.* Eup. perf. 1st, in water, a tea-spoonful every hour in apyrexia, cured the case without the recurrence of another paroxysm.—Dr. Williamson, S. C., I, p. 696.

CASE III.—Aug. 1, 1878, saw (in consultation) Miss W., aged 50, corpulent, resident of New York, very sick since last April from attacks of intermittent fever and *scientific*(?) treatment. The attacks had been suppressed at times by Quinin. Fer., "Blue mass," administered by the most prominent allopathists in New York, always to return sooner or later, with added new sufferings. Her debility and nightly restlessness were so great that Dr. C. C. Smith, her physician, gave her Ars. (high), which very much relieved her and brought out the old suppressed attacks of chills and fever. The cold stage came on in the afternoon each alternate day, an hour earlier; never amounted to a chill; *thirst before and during cold stage,* which lasted three hours; *vomited much bile after drinking;* muscles painful,

worse in cold stage, followed by intense heat, with profuse perspiration; hot stage lasted six to eight hours, with thirst. During attack she would be warmly covered, then profuse perspiration, without heat, continued during sleep all night. Great debility, even when free from fever. Liver much enlarged and very sensitive to touch. *Urine extremely scanty, turbid and of an offensive odor.* No appetite for some time. Eup. per ^{50m} (Finke) in water, one teaspoonful every two hours for twelve hours, during a pyrexia. Next paroxysm was most severe she had ever had, but she had passed a large quantity of limpid urine. No medicine. Succeeding paroxysm very mild and short; *urine continued profuse.* Fourteen days after, a slight attack; a single dose of Eup. at the end of it; since then no chills and fever, general health good; no signs of hypertrophy of liver. Ad. Lippe (see comments in) Organon, April, 1879.

CASE IV.—A boy, set. 8, had a chill every other day at 2 P. M. Cold for an hour and a half; shakes part of that time. Thirsty *before the chill, vomiting of food as the chill passes off;* wants to be warmly covered when in the chill; appetite good, pain at pit of stomach, back of neck, between the shoulders. More thirst with chill than heat; *stretches and yawns;* fever for three hours, followed by perspiration; sweat till midnight. *Cold perspiration at night.* Eup. perf.^{em}, cured.—J. H. P. Frost, H. M., Oct., 1874.

CASE V.—Mrs. A. T., 22, *chilliness* with thirst in middle of the night, but before chilliness was awakened out of sleep by severe pains, like cramps in the lower limbs—a sense of numbness, as if the flesh were falling off the bones, followed by cold sweat on them. **Heat**, with thirst, then perspiration. Nausea and inability to vomit, with both chills and heat. Chills frequently during the night

at irregular intervals, attended with pain in the limbs. Eup.⁶ cured in a few days.—Ibid.

CASE VI.—Mrs. A., four months pregnant, has the following: *Thirst before the chill; chill at 6 A. M.; very thirsty for warm drinks; vomiting as the chill passed off.* **Heat**, with thirst for warm drinks; very weak during fever; very nervous; no sweat after fever, but some during the night; *good appetite immediately after the fever.* Eup. perf.,^{1m} one dose, cured all but the lassitude and debility. They were removed by same remedy in ^{10m} potency.—S. Swan, Med. Inv., VIII., p. 73. In the provings of Eup. we find “thirst for cold drinks” and “hunger before the chill.” Are the opposite symptoms in above case secondary, and cured because the remedy was given high? Bone pains may not be present and the patient may prefer warm to cold drinks, and yet Eup. cure the case.†

CASE VII.—A strong, fleshy man, about 27 years of age, has had one attack. All the forenoon very thirsty; at 10 A. M. violent, sharp, colicky pain in upper abdomen; headache; *pain in back and legs*; no chill. This was soon followed by *high fever*, with *nausea, horrid headache and bone pains*, but colic was relieved. Fever lasts four hours; is followed by profuse sweat, with relief of pains *except headache*. After sweat, soreness of the scalp. Eup. perf.²⁰⁰ in water every three hours during the apyrexia. No return.—A. L. Fisher, A. J. H. M. M., V. p. 177.

†The true explanation, probably, is that our knowledge of Eup., and our provings of Eup., are obtained from the tincture and gathered from clinical experience. If we had provings made with potencies, from 30^o to 1^o, the finer characteristics of the remedy would be brought out. This is the reason why we often cure or remove many symptoms, not found in the provings, where a high potency is given, on some key note indication.

CASE VIII.—Mrs P. had severe chill every morning at seven o'clock, lasting an hour, with terrible bone pains in extremities and lumbar region. Thirst begins some time before the chill and continues during chill and fever. Chill terminates in bilious vomiting, and as fever passes off falls into deep sleep, during which she has profuse perspiration. Eup. perf.²⁰⁰ in water, a teaspoonful every three hours while awake. Next day paroxysm much lighter; medicine continued every six hours, and no return of the chill.—H. C. Allen, Homeopathist, Dec., 1878.

CASE IX.—Several weeks ago I gave three doses of Eup. perf.⁶ in a case of intermittent fever, characterized by much thirst before chill and during chill and heat; chill about 8 A. M.; during chill bitter (bilious) vomiting and headache, backache, and pain in bones. The patient lives in a malarious region, and now reports that he has had no more paroxysms and is well.—H. V. Miller, Priv. Com.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Time:—Different times of day; every other day.

Before Chill:—Bone pains in arms and legs (bone pains with intense thirst, **Eup. perf.**).

Chill:—*With thirst; begins in small of back—lumbar region*—(interscapular region, **Caps.**), passing up and down, thence extends over the body, with *violent bone pains, blue lips and nails* (**Nux Nat. m.**), extremities cold, and *frontal headache*. *Violent shaking, with comparatively little coldness*. *Nausea as the chill is leaving*. (Vomiting at

close of chill, **Eup. perf.**). Nervous, restless, hysterical mood. Numbness of the legs *after* or *in conjunction with* the severe bone pains.

Heat:—*With thirst.* Long-lasting heat, with bone pains, nausea and vomiting. **Hunger**, with desire to eat immediately after the fever. (Hunger before chill and during sweat, **China**.).

Sweat:—Without thirst. Slight, mostly about forehead and head. Sweat of upper parts of body. Chilly down the back when changing position, ever so little, during sweat. Very rarely, sweat is profuse (same as its congenère **Eup. perf.**)

Tongue:—Heavily furred, brown along the centre; bitter taste with the chill; desire for lemonade; cold, acid drinks.

Apyrexia:—Passes more urine than normal, with frequent desire; scalding on urinating. Vertigo, with “a dizzy feeling” all over, and a persistent sensation of *falling to the left* (of falling, **Gels.**). Profuse flow of clear, limpid urine; weak, tired and faint after urinary symptoms.

Eup. purp.

Time:—Different times of day every other day.

Before Chill:—Bone pains in arms and legs.

Eup. perf.

Time:—7 to 9 A. M. one day; 12 M. next day.

Before Chill:—*Thirst* several hours before, with bone pains and pains in back.

Chill:—*No thirst*, or thirst for lemonade and acid drinks. Chill begins in lumbar region, thence extends over body. Nausea as the chill is leaving.

Chill:—Great thirst for cold water. Chill, with bone pains, pain in back, gaping, stretching, throbbing headache. Bitter vomiting at close of chill. Drinking hastens chill and causes vomiting.

Heat:—Long-lasting ; thirst, bone pains, and hunger as the heat is passing off.

Heat:—With sleep; moaning, increased headache. “A swallow of water will make him shiver.”

Sweat:—Chilly, when changing position ever so little during sweat.

Sweat:—Bone pains disappear with disappearance of sweat.

Apyrexia:—Vertigo, with falling to the left.

Apyrexia:—Jaundiced hue; great weakness; anaemia. Light chill and profuse sweat, or shaking chill, and light or wanting sweat.

FERRUM.

Time:—*Morning chill. Afternoon fever.*

7 A. M.—12 M.—3 P. M.

Fever, without chill, 3 to 8 P. M.

Before Chill:—Vomiting of ingesta as the chill is coming on.

Chill:—*With thirst.* Chilliness with headache in the morning. General coldness of the body, hands and feet very cold. Chilliness and trem-

bling all over. In the afternoon, violent chill for half an hour, then thirst, must go to bed, followed by heat with perspiration. *During the chill his face got glowing hot. Hands and feet cold and numb* (**Ced.**, **Cimex.**, **Sepia**), chilly all over, does not go off by walking. Feet *cold and numb* all night, as after skating. *Feet very cold, toes cold as ice, fingers stiff.*

Heat:—*Without thirst.* Heat in the body, with *red cheeks*, but the head is free (But head aches, **Bell.**). Sensation of heat all over the body, *which was cold to the touch*, with sensation in the face and around the eyes, as if swollen and bloated (Reverse of **Bary. c.**—coldness of body which was hot to the touch). Flushes over the whole body, as if perspiration would break out. Heat of head, feet cold. Great heat of *palms of hands and soles of feet*. Heat in the stomach—relieved by eating—vomiting of the ingesta. Dry heat, worse towards evening; inclination to uncover (Sec.); better by moving about, eating, speaking. *Face very red.*

Sweat:—*From early morn till noon every other day, preceded by headache.* Sweat profuse, long-lasting, whether by day at every motion, or night and morning in bed. *Strong-smelling, clammy, debilitating night-sweat.* Sweat stains yellow, and is foetid on going to sleep. All the symptoms

are worse while sweating. (All the symptoms are relieved by sweating, Nat. m.).

Tongue:—Coated white. *Lips, gums, tongue, and mucous membrane of entire buccal cavity pale and bloodless (Sec.). All food tastes bitter, dry, woody and insipid. Taste like rotten eggs. (Acon. Arn.).*

Pulse:—Hard and full, or weak, small and scarcely perceptible.

Apyrexia:—*Prostration, debility and great loss of muscular power. Anæmia. Oedema of feet and face, especially upper and lower eyelids, (Apis. Ars.—of upper eyelid, Kali. c.) Extreme paleness of the face, which becomes red and flushed on the least pain, emotion or exertion. Headache; vertigo; swelling of the cutaneous veins; splenic region swollen and sore to pressure (Apis. Arn.). Vomiting of everything eaten without being digested. Cadaverous, jaundiced complexion. Yellow spots on the face (Sepia). Very weak and tired, but always better when walking slowly about. (Better from being perfectly still, Bry.). Cases maltreated by Quinine (by Mer.; Hepar.).*

CLINICAL.

Paroxysm every other day. Headache; pressing in the forehead, followed by violent chilliness, lasting three-quarters of an hour, with increased headache and much thirst. Afterwards moderate heat and sweat. Bitter taste. Loss

of appetite. "Constipation." Yellowish complexion. Great weakness. Moderate headache during the apyrexia. Ferrum acet. Another dose in three days. Cured.—Rückert's, Therapeutics, p. 458.

GAMBOGIA.

Time:—Evening 6 to 8 P. M.—lasting all night. (Lyc., Puls., Rhus., Sarac., last all night.)

Rather postponing than anticipating.

Chill:—*Violent shaking at 7 P. M., beginning in the back, with external coldness of whole body, continues till 4 A. M.* (chill lasts 12 hours, **Canth.**—24 hours, **Aran.**) *Internal and external coldness, at 6 to 8 P. M., lasting from a quarter to two hours, or the whole night to 5 A. M.* Sensation of chilliness and elongation of incisor teeth. Chill for two hours with chattering of the teeth, with violent thirst; the skin is warm to the touch. Sudden shaking chill at night, waking him from sleep, and as suddenly disappearing.

Heat:—Increased warmth, with flushes of heat.

Sweat:—Over whole body on waking at 4 A. M. Quotidian, tertian, intermittent or remittent fever.

GELSEMIUM.

Time:—Afternoon and evening chill. 2 P. M.—4 to 5 P. M., and at 9 P. M. Regular periodicity; *every day at same hour* (**Aran. Ced.**).

Fever, without chill, at 10 A. M. (**Nat. m.**)

Chill:—*Without thirst.* Chill commences in the hands and feet, (in recent cases—in old chronic cases, **Nat. m.**). Ascending chill from feet, *chills and chilliness, especially along the spine; running up the back from loins to nape of neck,* and following each other in rapid succession from *sacrum to occiput* (running *up and down* the spine). **Eup. purp.**) Chilliness with cold hands and feet and heat of head and face. Chilliness with tired, languid feeling in back and limbs; wants to avoid all muscular exertion. Feet feel as if in very cold water (as if cold from having on cold, wet stockings, *during apyrexia, Cal. c.*); coldness of feet is so severe as to be painful. Sleepy as chill is leaving, (**Apis.**) Child wants to be held so that he will not shake so hard, (**Lach.**)

Heat :—*Without thirst.* General heat, mostly about the head and face. Warmth over the whole body, as if sweat would break out, then chilly down the back. Directly after the chill comes a flying heat, and pricking in the skin, rapidly followed by perspiration, which at times is profuse, and lasting from twelve to twenty-four hours, (**Canst.**) *Heat in the face, sleep or sleepy, stupid, besotted; with half-waking, muttering delirium; tired, wants to lie still, (Bry.) or great nervous restlessness; sensation of falling, in children; child starts and grasps attendant or crib, and screams out from fear of falling.* Semi-

stupor; cannot open his eyes or think correctly; vertigo, staggers as if intoxicated. Sensitive to light or noise (**Bell.**—intolerant of noise, **Caps.**) Long-lasting heat; far into night; pain in one leg; jerking of the limbs.

Sweat:—Profuse, which relieves the pain. Sweat coming gradually and moderately, always relieving the pains. (Sweat relieves all the symptoms, **Nat. m.**). Sweats freely from slight exertion (**Psorin.**). Perspiration, sometimes profuse and continuing from a few hours to twenty-four hours, with languor and prostration. Sweat most profuse on genitalia.

Tongue:—Coated yellowish white, or nearly clean, or with white center and red margins. If coated thickly, breath foetid. Taste: bitter, foul, with blood-colored saliva.

Pulse:—Irregular, intermitting, yet full (**Dig.**). Small, weak, feeble, almost imperceptible.

Apyrexia:—Often wanting, or very short. Heat and perspiration are so extended that many fevers are more remitting than intermitting. Great prostration of whole muscular system. Headache, aggravated by smoking tobacco (relieved by smoking, **Aran.**). Patient is easily angered (**Cham.**—Very irritable, **Anae.** **Bry.**)

Sudden emotions, grief, fright, bad news, anticipation of any unusual ordeal, may cause or hasten

chill, or *produce diarrhoea*. "Children and sensitive people with excessive irritability."

"For intermittents or remittents which are contracted at summer watering places and 'wintered over,' making their appearance in early spring, Gelsemium is a remedy of great value."—R. Ludlam.

Gelsemium is one of the few remedies that has the regular periodic fever, *without chill*. It divides the honors equally with Arsenicum in the treatment of children's intermittents, from which it is distinguished by the regularity of the paroxysm, absence of thirst, and the burning fever and restlessness. The child is neither so weak and prostrated nor pale and feeble as in Arsenicum fever. Sensation of falling is a genuine symptom, often occurring in children. Gelsemium is always to be thought of in recent uncomplicated cases, where chill begins in extremities (in chronic cases, Nat. m.) Also where a remittent takes on the intermittent type, or vice versa.

GRAPHITES.

Time:—Morning in bed; 4 and 5 P. M..

Chill:—Without thirst, in the morning in bed; from 4 P. M. till evening; chilliness and coldness of whole body at 5 P. M., with icy-cold feet. Violent febrile chilliness morning and evening, the heat followed by sweat. Shaking chill every day,

in the evening; after an hour, hot face and cold feet, *without subsequent sweat*. Chill in evening, with headache and tearing in the limbs, great thirst, and profuse perspiration after midnight, lasting till morning. Chill, *worse after meals; better after drinking*. (Worse after drinking, **Ars. Caps., Cimex.**); *better in open air* (**Ipec.**—worse in open air, **Apis. Ign.**) Icy-cold feet, alternating with burning.

Heat:—At night; unable to sleep, or remain in bed on account of it. Dry heat every evening and night, lasting till morning, with headache on vertex and in nape of the neck till noon. Hands and soles of the feet hot and burning.

Sweat:—Profuse at night; from the slightest motion on front of body and centre of chest (sternum); stains yellow; is sour and offensive smelling (**Lyc. Hepar.**). Profuse sweat on the feet; they smell and become sore (**Sil. Iod.**)

Tongue:—Coated white, and sensitive. Taste sour, salty, bitter; like rotten eggs. Rotten odor from mouth. Breath smells like urine. Lips and nostrils sore and cracked, as from cold.

Apyrexia:—Excessive hunger, or no appetite, with great distension of abdomen, as from accumulation or incarceration of flatulence. Constipation. Urine turbid, and deposits white sediment.

HEPAR SULFURIS CALCAREUM.

Time:—Evening paroxysm, 6, 7 or 8 P. M.
Morning paroxysm, at 2 A. M.

Fever, without chill, 4 P. M., lasting all night.
Morning fever preceded by bitter taste in mouth,
returning twice a day.

Before Chill:—Itching, stinging, nettle rash.
Bitter taste in the mouth, for hours before chill.

Chill:—Without thirst. **Great chilliness in open air**, must get to warm stove; heat feels agreeable but does not relieve (Must get to warm stove as soon as chill begins, **Bov.**—must get to warm stove, and lie down, **Lach.**). **Great sensitiveness to open air, with chilliness** (excessively sensitive to open air, **Camph.**—chill aggravated by least draft of air, **Bary. carb.**). **Violent chill every morning, at 6 or 7 o'clock, without subsequent heat** (Without subsequent heat or sweat, **Bov.**). **Violent chill**, with chattering of the teeth, lasting a quarter of an hour, with *coldness of the hands and feet*, followed by heat with sweat, especially on the chest and forehead, and slight thirst. **Violent shaking chill** with chattering of the teeth, *icy coldness and paleness of the face, hands and feet, unconsciousness and coma* (**Bell. Opium**). **Febrile chill, at night, could not get warm, with aggravation of all complaints; without subsequent heat**. Chill at 2 A. M., with febrile

shivering and hot, dry skin. **Nettle rash, with violent itching and stinging disappears as heat begins** (Nettle rash appears as the chill is passing off, **Apis.**).

Heat :— *With thirst. Burning, febrile heat, with almost unquenchable thirst, distressing headache and slight delirium, lasting from 4 P. M. all night, without chilliness. Larynx much affected, hoarse, weak voice. Heat light in comparison with the chill, though he was obliged to uncover himself (Puls.). Dry heat of body at night, with sweaty hands which cannot tolerate being uncovered (Bar. c.). Febrile paroxysm, chilliness alternating with heat, with photophobia. Violent fever, with flushing heat in the face and head. Fever blisters around the mouth (Nat. m., Ign., Nux. v.)*

Sweat :— *With flushes of heat. Sweats profusely day and night without relief. Perspires easily on every motion, however slight, even on writing a few lines, (Sep. Psorin.); or, at first, no sweat at all, then sweats profusely. Profuse, sour-smelling sweat at night, which is often clammy (Lyc.). Sweat of perineum, groins, and inside of thighs, (sweat most profuse on the genitalia, Gels.). Constant offensive exhalations from the body. Sometimes thirst with night sweat.*

Tongue :—*Tip painful and sore; back of tongue coated like dry clay.* Taste: bitter; putrid; metallic; of rotten eggs. Offensive odor from the mouth, which he notices, (which he does not notice, **Puls.**).

Apyrexia :—Not characteristic. Unhealthy skin, with itching, apt to be developed by the fever. *Must be covered up warmly all the time. Very sensitive to cold air.*

HYOSCYAMUS.

Time :—11 A. M.—every other day, or every third day.

Chill :—Without thirst. Commencing in *the feet* and running up the spine to nape of neck. Coldness runs from small of back to the nape of the neck, (commencing in *hands and feet*, and running up the spine to nape of neck, **Gels.**). *Chill from feet upward.* Shivering over the whole body, with burning redness of face, and cold hands. *Whole body cold, with burning redness of face; chill alternating with heat (Bell.); cannot bear to be talked to (Cina. Sil.), or hear the least noise (Caps. Gels.).* Sudden chilliness; coldness of spine; body cold and stiff, cannot get warm in bed; *congestive chills, with cold extremities.*

Heat :—With thirst. *Burning heat all over, skin hot and dry to touch, with distended veins*

(**Bell. China.**). Heat over whole body; much thirst, lips sticky. Burning heat without external redness ; *the blood burns in the veins* (**Rhus. Ars.**). The skin burning hot to the examining hand, which leaves a burning in place touched. Heat along the whole spine, which runs up the back. **Epileptiform convulsions** (**Stram.**). **Sleeplessness.**

Sweat:—Profuse, general perspiration, mostly on legs. Sweats during sleep. Sweat on back and pit of the stomach. Sweat cold, sour.

Tongue:—Brown coated or red, partially paralyzed, protrudes it with difficulty. Taste bad, putrid, offensive.

IGNATIA (*Strychnos*).

Time:—Irregularity of hour, characteristic. Paroxysm until late in afternoon or evening; then fever heat nearly all night. Whether quotidian, tertian or quartan type, almost always postpones (*postpones* or *anticipates*, **Gamboge**). Frequent change of type; especially by abuse of Chin. sulf.♦

Before Chill:—Violent yawning and stretching; sometimes terrible shuddering.

Chill:—*Always with great thirst for large quantities of water*; (But in all stages, **Bry.**, before and during chill, **Caps. Carbo. v.**, **Eup.**),

only during chill. (If thirst in any other stage, it is light and in short spells.) Chill commences in *upper arms* and spreads to back and chest. (In both arms at once, **Bell.**—in hands and feet, **Gels.**). Chilly at sunset; chilly in cool air; very cold all over, with one-sided headache. **Shaking chill, with redness of the face, in the evening.** *Coldness and chilliness of whole body, or only of posterior portions, relieved at once in a warm room or by a warm stove.* Chilliness on the back, and over upper arms, with *heat of ears*; about the knees which are cold externally; in the face and on the arms, with chattering of teeth and goose-flesh; feet and legs, thigh and forearm; *chill of single parts only.* (*Chill and heat of single parts Bell. Rhus.*); *proceeding from the abdomen,* (from the stomach, **Cal. carb.**—running to and terminating in the stomach, **Arn.**—most severe in abdomen, **Meny.**). During the chill, ill humor; nausea, vomiting of food, mucus and bile (rare); great paleness of face; pain in back; lameness of lower limbs. External coldness, internal heat, or internal chill with external heat. "*The febrile coldness relieved by external warmth is characteristic of Ignatia.*"—Hahnemann.

Heat:—*Without thirst.* *Heat of the whole body in the afternoon, without thirst,* with sensation of dryness of the skin. **External heat and**

redness, without internal heat. Sudden flushes of heat over the whole body. *External warmth is intolerable (Puls.)*; must be uncovered as soon as heat begins (**Acon. Sec.**). One ear, one cheek, and side of the face red and burning. (*One cheek red and hot, the other cold and pale (Cham.)*; hot knees with cold nose; heat of the face, with coldness of the hands and feet. Heat and coldness of single parts (**Apis. Bell.**). Deep, snoring sleep during heat (**Apis. Opium**); frequent sighing; beating headache; vertigo, delirium; pain in stomach and bowels; vomiting of ingesta, with coldness of the feet and spasmodic twitching of the extremities. *Urticaria over the whole body, with violent itching, easily relieved by scratching*, which disappears with the sweat. (Itching, stinging, nettle-rash before and during chill, **Hepar**. During chill and heat, **Rhus**.) Patient is hungry after the fever (**Eup. perf.**) “The heat of Ignatia is almost always external; also, there is very seldom thirst with this heat, even in intermittent fever; hence Ignatia is able to cure homœopathically and permanently in the smallest dose intermittent fever which presents thirst during chill but not during heat.”—Hahnemann.

Sweat :—Without thirst; warm perspiration of extremities; usually light, though general. Fainting during sweat, or as the heat passes into sweat-

ing stage. Sweat when eating. Sensation as if sweat would break out over the whole body, which, however, does not follow.

Tongue:—Clean. Saliva has a sour taste.

Apyrexia:—Complete. The face is pale; eruption on the lips and in the corners of the mouth; lips dry and chapped; hungry about 11 A. M., but little or no appetite at time of meals; aching pain in pit of stomach; colic, with hard stools and ineffectual urging; pain in back and limbs; languor, apathy, giving away of the knees, starting in sleep, or sound sleep with snoring. The sleep usually continues from the heat during and through sweating stage, into apyrexia. All pains and headache aggravated by tobacco and coffee.

“During the chill, thirsty, seeks external warmth; during the fever heat, no thirst, external warmth very pleasant; sitting up relieves the chill.”—Hahnemann.

Ignatia is adapted to recent mild cases, or long-lasting and complicated ones, particularly those occurring among women and young people of a highly nervous organization. No remedy has *thirst during chill* and in no other stage, so prominently marked as Ignatia. The Ignatia patient is able to resume his occupation as soon as paroxysm is over. Ignatia is indicated if the ordinary every other day type has become quartan after taking large doses of Quinine.

Gelsemium.

Time:—2 P. M., 4 to 5 P. M., and 9 P. M. Regular—every day at same hour

Morning fever, without chill.

Before Chill:—No symptoms.

Chill:—*Without thirst*; commencing in hands and feet. Chills follow each other in rapid succession up the spine from sacrum to occiput.

Heat:—Without thirst. Flying heat and flushes followed by perspiration.

Sweat:—Profuse coming on gradually, relieving all the pains.

Tongue:—Yellowish-white, breath fetid. Saliva, blood-colored.

Apyrexia:—Often wanting or very short. Intermittents often become remittents.

Ignatia.

Time:—Not characteristic, chill until late in afternoon or evening. Irregular—every other day anticipates or postpones.

Morning fever, with chill.

Before Chill:—Yawning and stretching.

Chill:—*With great thirst*, commencing in upper arms and spreads to back. Shaking chill with red face, relieved at once in warm room or by heat of stove.

Heat:—Without thirst. External heat and redness, without internal heat.

Sweat:—Light, warm, chiefly on extremities.

Tongue:—Clean Saliva has a sour taste.

Apyrexia:—Complete. Face is very pale. One type frequently changes to another.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Dr. McManus, of Baltimore, once related a case to the author, that had for months resisted the best directed efforts of allopathy, and for a long time baffled his skill. The young lady was cured by Ign.³⁰⁰: The “key note,” *thirst only during chill, no thirst in heat or sweat.*

CASE II.—A lady who had a constantly returning ague each spring for several years, which was annually suppressed by large doses of Quinine, consulted me after a second chill. She was faithless in regard to my small doses, so my cure can hardly be said to be one of the imagination. The symptom that governed me in my prescriptions was, *thirstlessness in the hot stages, and thirst while the chill was on.* I gave her Ignatia and she had no more chills.—G. N Brigham, Homœopathist, Oct., 1878.

CASE III.—J. C., a young man, had been about ten months under different treatment from a number of medical men. Chills occasionally checked for a few days by large doses of Quinine, only to return with renewed severity in another form. No regularity in occurrence of paroxysm, assuming all types—quotidian, tertian, quartan, anticipating or postponing, and coming on at all hours of the day or night. Chill severe and pronounced, lasting usually about an hour, *with intense thirst only during chill.* *Chill relieved by external heat.* As soon as chill began he would go at once to the kitchen stove, and “over a hot fire drink the hydrant dry,” as he expressed it, although the thermometer was registering “the nineties.” Fever always well developed with much headache and vertigo, *but no thirst.* Very rarely any perspiration, and with the exception of some vertigo felt well during the apyrexia. Thanks to the “key note system,” I had little difficulty in this

obstinate case in selecting the remedy. Chill, *relieved by external heat*, belongs to Arsenic and Ignatia; and thirst only during chill to Ignatia, Capsicum and Carbo veg.; but the whole case was so well covered by Ignatia that I confidentially assured him of a cure. He received twelve powders of Ignatia²⁰⁰, one every four hours while awake. Had a slight chill two days after, *without thirst*, fever heat lasted two hours without the usual headache and vertigo, and that was the last of it. Well ever since, now two years.—H. C. Allen, Homœopathist, Dec., 1878.

CASE IV.—Ignatia, four doses, removed a quotidian fever with violent thirst at the commencement of the violent and continuous chills, accompanied with still and taciturn disposition.—A. H. Z., I., p. 107.

CASE V.—Violent thirst during the chilly stage, diminishing when the hot stage set in, vomiting of food, bile or mucus during the chilly stage. Ignatia¹⁹ after the paroxysm, cured.—Arch. VIII., 1 p. 32.

CASE VI.—Paroxysm every other day, preceded by violent yawning and stretching, violent chill in the afternoon, especially along the back and arms, *with thirst*, for an hour; followed by heat of the whole body, with cold feet; accompanied with internal shuddering, not disappearing until the sweat has broken out, the sweat lasting several hours. *No thirst* during the *hot or sweaty stage*. Dull aching pain in the pit of the stomach; heaviness in the limbs, with pain in the joints. During apyrexia great weariness and bending of the knees. Sleep sound, with snoring breathing. Taciturn, indifferent, starting. Tongue coated white; lips chapped and dry. Countenance pale. Ignatia⁹, one drop cured.—Ann. I., p. 168.

IODUM.

Time:—Any hour; every third day.

Chill:—Shaking chill, or unusual chilliness, even when in a warm room. Hands, nose, feet icy cold; cold feet the whole night. Chill frequently alternating with heat.

Heat:—*Quartan fever, with a constant diarrhoea on the days free from fever.* Hot flushes of heat over the body (Fer. Sep.). Internal heat, with coldness of the surface. Burning heat of the hands (burning heat of palms of hands and soles of feet, with cold feet, Sulf.). Fever with dry skin, weak and rapid pulse, twitching of the muscles, and more coldness than heat of skin.

Sweat:—With thirst. Debilitating, sour sweat all over in the morning hours, with great weakness of the limbs. Profuse, cold, viscid sweat at night. Palms of hands sweat continually. Cold feet sweat easily, so acrid that it corrodes the skin (Graph.).

Tongue:—Thickly coated, brown in center, white at the edges. Salivation: salty or sour taste.

Apyrexia:—Countenance *sallow; distressed look; ravenous hunger, must eat every few hours; left hypochondriac region hard and acutely sensitive to pressure.* Emaciation, debility, restlessness.

Gets anxious and worried if he does not eat, yet loses flesh all the time while eating freely.

IPECACUANHA.

Time:—9 or 11 A. M. (Nat. m. 10 to 11 A. M.) and 4 P. M.—every other day. Apt to postpone and become irregular.

Fever, without chill, at 4 P. M.

Cause:—Irregularities and indiscretions in diet. Cases drugged with Quinine and Arsenic.

Before Chill:—Yawning, stretching, backache, headache, and profuse flow of saliva. *Nausea*.

Chill:—Without thirst. Chilliness; he is always worse when in a warm place. External coldness with external heat. Chill worse in a warm room; or from external heat (**Apis**.—Relieved by external heat, **Ars. Ign.**) lessened by drinking, and in the open air. (Aggravated by drinking **Caust.**, **China**, **Eup. per.**,) shivering; then chilliness, with coldness without thirst, at 4 P. M. The hands and feet are icy cold and wet, with cold sweat, with redness of one cheek and paleness of the other. Chill short and usually not severe, with or without nausea and vomiting. Paroxysm begins by an internal chill, made worse by external heat.

Heat:—With thirst; usually long-lasting, over whole body, with alternate coldness and paleness

of face; *nausea* and *vomiting*; anxious, *oppressed breathing*, and *dry, hacking cough*, often exciting nausea and vomiting. (Cough with pleuritic stitches, **Acon.**—dry, teasing cough, before and during chill, **Rhus.**—cough during chill and heat, **Bry.**); cold hands and feet. Sudden heat about 4 p. m., with sweat on arms and back; heat of entire body in the evening. External heat without internal heat (see **Ign.**). Heat about head and face, sometimes with, often without, redness of cheeks, with dilated pupils and prostration of body and mind.

Sweat:—Sudden attacks of sweat in a room; on upper parts of body; increased by motion (**Bry.**—lessened by motion, **Caps.**); by being out of doors; cold on the forehead; *sour sweat with turbid urine*; stains yellow. Nausea and vomiting may be present. Always *worse during sweat; better after it*. (Relieved by sweating, **Nat. Eup. Gels.**). *Light sweat* in uncomplicated cases, but *may be sour*. *Sweat becomes profuse only after abuse of quinine*. May cough in sweating stage. Sweat may only amount to a cold, sticky, clammy feeling of the skin in some cases.

Tongue:—At first clean; then coated yellowish or white; pale in old cases. Taste bitter, sweetish, like rancid oil.

Apyrexia:—Never clear; disturbed by more or less gastric trouble (**Ant. crud. Puls.**); loss of

appetite, nausea and vomiting. Stomach feels relaxed and seems to hang down loose. Aversion to food (aversion to meat *Arn.*); bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, with absence of sleep. Bitter taste of everything eaten. (Everything tastes bitter except water, *Acon.*); profuse secretion of saliva, and vomiting after eating.

If paroxysm has been suppressed by Quinine, Ipec. is all the more indicated.

Relapses from improprieties in diet always an additional indication for Ipec. This is a very common cause of a return of paroxysm and as frequently overlooked by physicians.

The persistent nausea, which does not always amount to vomiting, that is usually present in every stage, is the "*guiding symptom*" of Ipcc., although it may be and often is indicated when neither nausea nor vomiting is present. When fever returns in another form, after *suppression by quinine*, and symptoms do not clearly point to any remedy, *if nausea or vomiting were present in first outset of disease*, Ipec. will often cure.

"*Short chills; long fever; cold hands and feet; great oppression of the chest, he can hardly breathe. Always after previous drugging with quinine.*"—N. A. Roth, H. M., 1874.

In the irregularity of the different stages of the paroxysm, as well as the universality of its indi-

cation, Ipec. resembles Arsenic; and should always be thought of where indiscretions in diet may have been the cause of original attack, or have produced a relapse. *The greatest prostration occurs during chill.* (Arsenicum prostration is greatest after heat.)

Chill not marked and distinct, being either a chilliness up and down the back or a mingling of chills and heat; half an hour the longest. If thirst in chill, may continue during chill and heat, although rarely so severe in heat. *Great lassitude and weariness during chill.* Chill usually followed by nausea and vomiting, first of contents of stomach, afterwards of bile. *Hot stage* lasts four or five hours, and even all night. *Sweat light, partial, in single parts (Bry.) sour.* If mixed with Quinine Cachexia, *profuse, sour, and soaking the bed through.*

In his "Forty Years' Practice," Jahr places Ipec. at the head of the list of remedies in the treatment of intermittent fever, and recommends its administration in commencing the treatment of every case. He says: "I almost always commence the treatment with Ipec.", unless some other remedy is distinctly indicated. I give a few globules in water, a teaspoonful every three hours, beginning immediately after the chill. By pursuing this course I have cured many cases

of 'fever and ague' by the first prescription, thus saving myself a good deal of necessary seeking and comparing. If it does not help altogether, it changes the character of the fever so that Arn., Ars., Ign., Nux, etc., will complete the cure."

This advice is also given by J. S. Douglas in his work on Intermittent Fever, p. 80; and a number of our closest and most successful prescribers have adopted it, with apparent success. H. V. Miller says: "I am apt to give Ipec. when I do not clearly see the indications for another remedy. Then it serves to clear up the case and prepare the way for some other remedy to complete the cure."

I cannot endorse the above indiscriminate use of Ipec., *on principle*; it is empiric practice, and will certainly be attended with many mortifying failures. That it is infinitely superior to the more prevalent, empiric and indiscriminate use of Quinine; and attended with less failures and less constitutional derangements, I have no doubt at all. If the attack can be traced to dietetic irregularities, this advice of Jahr is undoubtedly sound; the best proof being its success at the bedside.

A case like the following very often occurs in practice: A messenger is sent many miles for some medicine for "ague;" and that is all the in-

formation we can obtain. If we do not prescribe some one else will; and rather than lose a patient and have it said that we cannot cure "so simple a thing as ague" we make a "chance shot;" and, unless we have found the "*genus epidemicus*" of the season, are as apt to fail as to cure.

This is, in my opinion, the opportunity to follow Jahr's advice and exhibit Ipec; and it would be infinitely better for *our patient, our school of medicine, and our professional reputation*, if we did so instead of sending Quinine. Ipec. covers a much larger range of symptoms than Chin. sulf., and, in a case like the above, will cure more patients.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Mrs. ——, a lady about 35 years of age, had been sick with chills and fever for nearly two weeks. No regularity of paroxysm; *chill*, light and of short duration, though so weak she must go to bed during chill; heat long but not very violent; no thirst during chilly stage, but much thirst all through the heat; tongue thickly furred with a white pappy coating; complete loss of appetite; and great weakness and prostration during apyrexia. Constant nausea and occasional vomiting were marked symptoms from the outset. For the last four days was compelled to keep her bed. Had taken two grains Quinine three times a day, and was taking Gelsemium and Arsenicum in alternation every two hours. Ipec.³ relieved promptly. No more chills.—H. C. Allen in "Advance," Dec., 1878.

CASE II.—Miss Alice B, at 11, black hair and eyes, had long been subject to attacks of ague, for which quinine had been successfully given, without preventing recurrence of paroxysm with every new provocation. *Chill* every other day, she shivers awhile, then *shakes for twenty minutes*. Headache, hands first cold. Nausea as the chill goes off; *nausea all the time*. No thirst with the chill. *Heat* following the chill; thirst with the heat. Perspiration when the fever passes off. Found her covered upon the sofa shaking with a chill when I visited her. Blank powders to take during the afternoon and Ipec.^{lm} (Fincke) to take at bed time. Was in bed next day most of the time; following day at play. Cured.—J. H. P. Frost, H. M., Oct., '74.

CASE III.—A Swede girl, 26 years old, has had ague three years, always treated with Quinine. Has *had* chill every other day at 1 or 2 P. M. *Continual nausea and vomiting of bitter bilious matter, and everything taken into the stomach. Chill very violent, with great thirst*, drinking only a little at a time. Towards the last (of cold stage) has chills and flushes of heat, then great heat and profuse sweat, but *the nausea and vomiting persist through all stages*. Saw her when fever was at its height. Ipec.^{cm} (Swan) in six tea-spoonfuls of water, one every hour. No return after lapse of several weeks.—Geo. H. Carr, Organon, April, 1879.

CASE IV.—Mr. T., a woodcutter, had ague for years, every spring and fall. Was treated nine weeks with Quinine without effect. First paroxysm at 10 A. M., while in the woods. Aching in bones and pain through the temples, with heaviness in forehead. Chills up and down the back, with *great thirst*, lasting fifteen minutes. Was not a "regular shake;" accompanied by great languor and weakness, so that "he fell down in a bunch." Then came

nausea and vomiting, followed by a burning fever, which lasted until 2 P. M. Thirst and throbbing headache during the fever, followed by profuse sour sweat. Paroxysm had postponed until it now came on at 5 or 6 P. M. A second paroxysm now occurred at 9 A. M., which became more and more severe. Feb. 8, Ipec.². Feb. 10, the P. M. paroxysm had disappeared, and on the 11th the morning one also. Well to date.—Sterling Morrison, H. M., May, 1879.

CASE V.—Patient, brown hair, blue eyes, light complexion. *Chill* at 9 A. M.; teeth chatter; nails and lips blue; no thirst. *Fever* next; slight thirst; moaning, sighing; slight heat; restlessness; pulse large and soft; tongue coated white and thick; frontal headache; diarrhoea, stools yellow and painless; internal heat with external coldness; *drinks little; much nausea and vomiting*; albuginea yellow; perspiration stains linen yellow. Ipec. cured.—T. D. Stow, H. M., V., p. 237.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

Time:—Afternoon or evening.

Fever, without chill, 4 and 5 P. M.

Chill:—Without thirst. Coldness and shivering of arms, shoulders, back. Shivering, alternating with flushes of heat. Chilliness commencing in feet and legs and extending upwards over whole body, with sensation *as if vertex or pericranium were constricted* (*Sil.*), occurring in frequent paroxysms; an hour after chill, heat and dryness of mouth and lips, had to be frequently moistened,

followed by great thirst next morning, but no sweat. Ill humor. Feet and hands cold.

Heat:—With thirst. General heat over whole body at night. Flushes of heat in the face. Face and hands glowing hot, while arms were cold and deep internal chilliness continued. Sudden flushes of heat in the face which came on at 4 and 5 P. M.

Sweat:—Profuse while sitting quietly. (Reverse of Bry., Sep., Sil., Sulf.) Sweat on forehead; rest of face dry. Hands cold and *bathed in cold sweat* (Sec.) General sweat, alternating with flushes of heat.

Tongue:—Broad, with indented edges. Thick, yellow coating, coppery taste; saliva stringy, ropy; desire for acids (**Ant. crud.**)

KALI CARB.

Time:—5 to 6 P. M.

Fever, without chill, 9 A. M.

Chill:—With thirst; *great chilliness after eating and towards evening*, (Nux.). Chilliness on every motion, even in bed (Nux. Hepar.). Chilliness, then heat, then chilliness again. Chill towards evening, relieved near the warm stove and after lying down (Relieved by external heat, Ars.—Increased by external heat, **Apis. Ign. Ipec.**) Chill with the pains (**Puls.**—all symptoms worse during chill, Ars.), increased out of

doors, (increased while going from a warm room into the open air, **Puls.**). Constant chilliness, violent thirst from internal heat, hot hands, and aversion to food.

"Violent chill towards evening for some minutes; he must lie down; followed by nausea, vomiting and spasmodic pain in the chest through the whole night, with short breath and much internal anxiety and much perspiration."—Hahnemann.

Heat:—Without thirst, with yawning, stitching pains in head and chest, pulsations in abdomen. *Internal heat, external chilliness.* (Chills intermingled with heat, **Ars.**—External coldness and internal heat, **Arn. Cal. c. Thuja.**). *Chill and heat*, with dyspnoea. Dry heat of the cheeks and hands, *with shortness of breath.* Redness and heat in the face, with icy coldness of the feet, (**Sep.**).

Sweat:—*All night without relief* (sweat relieves, **Lach.**). Sweat of *axilla* and *perineum*; of upper parts of body; *perspires easily on least exertion.* **Sweat on every mental exertion, reading, writing, etc.,** (**Sep.**—on least physical exertion, **Bry.**) Profuse warm sweat, with much heat, from 12 to 3 A. M.

Tongue:—Coated white; tip of tongue sore.

Apyrexia:—Chest feels constricted; *right hypochondrium painful and tender to touch.* *Excessive*

flatulency, everything she eats or drinks appears to be converted into gas (*Carbo. v., Lyc.*). In the morning bad taste in the mouth; want of appetite; aversion to food, especially bread; and agglutination of the eye-lids.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Mr. T., aged 60, chill severe, shaking him dreadfully for two hours; after the chill, nausea and vomiting of bile; during the chill and fever he breathes very quick, from oppression of the chest; cannot well talk on account of the oppression. Is not restless, but suffers from anguish; lays quiet, has much thirst; no sleep, but perspires all night; no appetite, but pain in the liver, which seems to be smaller than usual. Kali Carb.²⁰⁰. Cured.—A. Lippe, H. M., I., p. 122.

CASE II.—Chill every morning till noon, slight perspiration at night. Headache, stitch-pain and pressure of head down into eyes; pain deep in eyes with photophobia and lachrymation; the pain is first pressing, then stitch-like and causes to cry; flashes like lightning and sparks in the eye; staring look; half an hour afterwards, foggy and dark before eyes; *upper eyelids swollen*, face red and hot; headache wakens him in morning out of sleep, increased by coughing and sneezing. Urine, red-yellow; sweat on every mental exertion; stools hard and dry. Kali Carb.²⁰⁰. Cured in five days.—J. Schelling, A. H. Z., 82, 1869.

KALI IODATUM.

Time:—4 to 8 P. M. (*Lyc. Mag. mur.*); 10 P. M.

Chill:—With thirst. Chilliness from the P. M. till the next morning. *Chilliness with sleepi-*

ness, beginning by creeping up the back and extending over the whole body, from 6 to 8 P. M. Chill from 4 to 7 P. M. *Was able to get warm in bed, but not by heat of stove.* (**Pod.**—relieved by heat of stove, **Ign. Sab.**). *Shaking chill at night*, on frequent waking; *so chilly at night that she could not get warm.* Shivering fit; feels frozen; cannot get warm with any amount of clothing. *Sleepy and drowsy.* Coldness of the feet with anasarcaous swelling (**Apis. Ars.**).

Heat:—Great heat with thirst (as after exertion) followed by excessive coldness with trembling. Flushes of heat with dry skin; at times chilly; at others profuse sweat. Heat of head with burning redness of the face, alternating with coldness, languor, and sometimes sweat.

Sweat:—Scanty; or occurs during hot stage.

All the preparations of Kali have febrile conditions marked by **hot flushes**, particularly **Kali Carb.**, (same as **Sepia**, **Sulf.**, etc.)

LACHESIS.

Time:—Noon. 2 P. M. Afternoon or evening chill; fever lasting all night.

Annually returning paroxysm every spring (**Carbo v. Sulf.**), after suppression by quinine the previous autumn.

Before Chill :—Thirst, then shuddering.

Chill:—Without thirst; commencing in the small of the back (**Eup. purp.**), runs up the back to the head (**Gels.**), lessened in a warm room. *Violent chill in the evening, with chattering of the teeth, soreness of chest, and longing for the fire. Wants to be near the fire and lie down, heat makes him feel better, but his chill continues as long as if he were in bed.* (Heat of stove relieves the chill. Chill does not amount to much; *if he can sit near a hot stove he gets warm, Ign.*) Pain in the limbs; pleuritic stitches, oppression of the chest; convulsive movements; and *in children convulsions.* Child must be held firmly to relieve the pain in head and chest, and prevent shaking. (**Gels.**). If held firmly or pressed down, feels relieved. “A lady wanted her daughter to lie with her full weight across her during chill; a boy wanted a sack of flour put on him to keep him from shaking.” Nausea and vomiting accompany paroxysm when severe, with some thirst. Coldness in one side of the head. Icy-cold feet, with oppression of the chest. After ice-cold calves, shaking chill with warm sweat.

Heat:—With thirst; violent headache; livid complexion; *oppression of the chest; backache, deep breathing and sleep; or great loquacity (during chill, Pod.).* Violent fever every evening, with loss of appetite and headache; internal chill, ex-

ternal heat; in the evening great febrile heat which lasted all night. Heat in the evening, with red spots on the cheeks, hot palms of the hands and feet, with *desire to uncover*. Burning in the palms and soles, evening and night, *must be uncovered*, (**Acon.** **Sec.**). Heat in ears, face, abdomen, pit of stomach, alternating with coldness, with shivering when lifting the bed clothes (**Nux.**).

Sweat:—*Profuse sweat, which affords relief, or light, warm transient sweat. Perspiration between the paroxysms of fever; on the back which stains sulfur-yellow. Strong-smelling perspiration in axilla, smelling like garlic. (Sweat in axilla, like onions **Bov.**). Sweat cold; stains yellow; or bloody, staining red.*

Tongue:—Trembles when protruded; or catches behind the teeth; mapped, coated white, or dry, red tip and brown center. Everything tastes sour. Everything bitter (**Ipec.**).

Pulse:—Palpitation; can bear no pressure on throat or chest. Pulse, weak and small, or full and small.

After suppression by massive and repeated doses of Quinine in autumn, returns following spring, or year.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—A girl, aged six, chills for six months in summer and fall of 1870, suppressed with "blue mass" and Quinine, returned May 15, 1871. Convulsions during chill was most prominent symptom. Lach.¹, cured.—Dr. Walker, Med. Inv., Vol. 7.

CASE II.—A man, aged 32, sanguine-nervous temperament, had intermittent fever for eight years, suppressed by large doses of Quinine in summer to return every spring. Complexion when fever was present a gray, ash color. Prescribed on spring recurrence, Dunham's²⁰⁰ one dose, No more chills for five years.—I. Devere, Pr. Com.

"*Lacheses* has proved efficient in relieving the excessive burning and rending pain, which is often experienced during a relapse into bilious intermittent fevers, the type of which had been violently suppressed by renewed doses of Quinine and Mercury."—C. J. Hempel.

CASE III.—A lady, aged 60, tall, dark, leathery skin; feeble, thin, nervo-bilious; fond of good living; had suffered from "sinking chills" annually in August for nine years. Had always been dosed heavily with Morphine, brandy and Quinine to prevent the "fatal third chill." Drenched in cold sweat for many days after each attack, it was the work of months to recuperate. The fever was always tertian, and this was her tenth year. Restlessness; pain in lumbar region, constipation; tongue coated thick, brown, furrowed and tending to dryness. Soreness across the bowels, and a short time before chill in attempting to walk became rapidly blind, giddy and hastened to couch. Chill due at 2.30 p. m., and it is prompt. *Body drawn up in a heap, tip of nose and ears cold and becoming icy; forehead cold; skin shrivelling and becoming livid; pulse filiform and*

dying away; rapid yawning and incessant sighing; dark areola around the eyes, and fast becoming darker as she sinks into stupor. Lach.²⁰ in water. Almost instantly the yawning and sighing ceased, and in a few minutes a warm sweat broke out. In two days, rides out, and in two more superintending her usual household duties. No return.—C. P. Jennings, Med. Inv., VII, p. 314.

Annual paroxysm a key note for Lach.—H. C. A.

LEDUM.

Time:—9.45 A. M., 2.30 P. M., same day. Generally only a forenoon paroxysm

Chill:—*With thirst.* Chilliness of single parts, as if it had been dashed with cold water. (Chill over whole body as if dashed with cold water, **Rhus.**). Chilliness mornings and forenoons. Shaking all over, with little chilliness (**Eup. purp.**), without heat, but with thirst for cold water. *Shaking chill over the whole back, with hot cheeks and hot forehead, without redness of face or thirst, hands cold.* Coldness of the back between the shoulders and lumbar region. General coldness with heat and redness of the face. Chill, *with colic every evening.*

Heat:—All over, *without thirst.* *The warmth of the bed is intolerable on account of the heat and burning of the limbs;* (external warmth is unbearable, **Puls.**). *Heat in the hands and feet in the evening,* with much **distended veins of hands.**

(Veins of face and neck distended, **Bell. China**—veins in forearms and hands, **Puls.**).

Sweat:—Perspires and cannot bear the bed covers. (Must be uncovered as soon as sweat begins, **Acon.**). Slight sweat all over, with itching of the whole body, provoking scratching. Warm sweat on the hands and feet, long continuing. Sour, offensive sweat on the forehead if he perspires when walking.

LYCOPODIUM.

Time:—Morning paroxysm, 8 or 9 A. M. Afternoon paroxysm, 3 or 4 P. M. Evening paroxysm (the most severe), **6 or 7 P. M.**, and continues until morning. Evening fever without chill, every day, or every other day, *at same hour*.

This remedy is frequently rejected, when indicated, in intermittent fever, if the paroxysm does not occur at 4 P. M., and the *red, sandy* sediment is not present in the urine. The *sediment* rarely occurs in acute cases; and the most severe and most frequent paroxysm is the evening one at 6 or 7 P. M., which lasts all night (see Case I). The *sour eructations, sour taste, sour sweat, sour vomiting*, are much more reliable guides, because more often present. The general symptoms of Lyc. are *aggravated from 4 to 8 P. M.*, and if present, constitute an additional indication.

Before Chill :—Sometimes flushes of heat, and nausea and vomiting precede the chill, without thirst.

Chill :—Without thirst. First, she awoke *in the morning with chilliness*, followed by great heat. Violent chill at 8 A. M. lasting half an hour, and followed by little heat. Chilliness at 9 A. M. over the whole body; *she cannot get warm even by a stove*. Febrile paroxysm every afternoon at 3 o'clock, lasting till later in the evening; a constantly increasing chilliness, without subsequent heat or sweat (**Bov.**) Evening paroxysm; slight chill, followed immediately by violent, long-continuing heat, weariness, prostration, and pains in the limbs (**Ars.**). Alternating chill and heat, with great redness and heat of the cheeks (**Bell.**) *Chilliness at 4 P. M., gooseflesh over the whole body, with incessant yawning, nausea, inclination to vomit, chilliness starting from the back and extending over the whole body* (**Caps.**), with coldness of the hands and feet, *no sweat, no thirst; but heat*, which was confined to the face; the chill lasted two hours and a half, and ended with excessive weakness and weariness of the feet, inclination to sleep, and slight drawings in the wrists and fingers of both hands; she slept well through the night and woke well the next morning.

Chilliness over the whole body in the evening at 6 P. M., starting from the back, with a feeling as if water were spurted upon the back (*Ant. tart. Rhus*); chilliness with stupefying sleep, followed by uneasy sleep, with dreams; chilliness over whole body lasting two hours, with stupefaction of the head, sleepiness, tearing in the limbs, no thirst, and no sweat. At 7 P. M., *shaking chill, commencing in the back, with numb, icy cold hands and feet (Sep. Cedron)*; *she cannot get warm in bed for two hours*, the tearing in the limbs is worse, with uninterrupted yawning, nausea and inclination to vomit.

Febrile paroxysm at 7 P. M.; *shaking chill, great coldness even in bed, as if she were lying on ice*, lasting two hours, with drawings in all the limbs, back and whole body; on waking from sleep full of dreams, *perspiration all over, with great thirst after the sweat*. During chill it seems as if the blood ceased to be warm and everything internal would come to a stand-still. **Chill on left side of body (Caust., Carbo. v.—right side, Bry.).** Nausea and vomiting, then chill, followed by sweat, without intervening heat (*Caust.*); **sour vomiting between chill and heat.** (*Bitter, biliary, vomiting—Eup. perf. Ipec.*); **face and hands bloated (Ars. Apis.)** Shivering after drinking (*Ars. Eup.*) and while eating.

Heat:—With thirst. Flushes of heat over the whole body in the evening, with frequent drinking of small quantities at a time (*Ars. China*). After eating, heat of the head and a red spot on the left cheek. Frequent risings of heat from the abdomen to the head, with burning in the cheeks. Great heat and redness of the face, with irresistible inclination to sleep (*Apis. Ign.*). Face, cheeks, ears, eyes, fingers and palms of the hands hot and burning. Nausea after cold drinks; warm drinks are grateful. Constipation; increased urination, which relieves the backache. *Sour vomiting often occurs in or lasts during entire hot stage.* Must uncover (*Lach.*).

Sweat:—Perspiration in the night, or in the morning after a restless night. *Profuse sour-smelling perspiration on the body*, but not on the lower legs. Night sweat on body, not on the limbs. Morning sweat only of the joints. Morning sweat *cold, sour, offensive, smelling of blood*, or *smelling like onions*. May be general over whole body. **Perspiration immediately after the chill, without intervening heat** (*Caust.*). *Thirst after sweating stage.*

Tongue:—Clean, but dry, red, trembling, stiff, vesicles on tip, or brown, or cracked. Taste—*Sour; bitter, fatty; eructations sour.*

Pulse:—Sensation as if the circulation stood still.

Apyrexia:—Not prominent; but the concomitants are often guiding symptoms. Constant sense of fullness in the stomach and abdomen as if they would burst. Repletion after eating ever so little. Rumbling in the bowels; obstinate constipation. Cough, with thick, yellow, salty expectoration. *Red, sandy sediment in the urine* (*Nat. m.*). Patient cannot bear to be left alone (wants to be alone, **China, Nux.**).

CLINICAL.

In a recent epidemic:

"A number of cases had no chilly stage at all. During the heat the patient was generally thirsty and sleepy. The fever passed off after midnight with perspiration. The patient has had either a sour taste in the mouth or sour vomiting where Lyc., has been successful."—E. C. Price Med. Inv., v. II, p. 322.

CASE I.—H. B.—My own child, aged 8 years, of an amiable disposition—rather more so in sickness than in health—light hair, blue eyes, slender; first attack about 9 A. M.; next, 7 A. M.; all others, with two exceptions, on awaking in the morning. Chill mostly felt in lumbar region, and lasted from thirty minutes to one hour. The *heat* lasted until 7 or 8 P. M., whether the paroxysm commenced on awaking or at 4 P. M. Some perspiration during the heat. Thirst predominated during chill, always called for water at commencement. Vomiting of water, mixed with food, of a greenish color, with two-thirds of the paroxysms, and always *between chills and heat*. The early appearance, with vomiting, between chill and heat,

led me to give Eup. perf.; the 200 for four days; then the tincture. It had no effect. Chill in the back induced me to give Caps., high and low. No response. Ign. and others were tried with similar results. Circumstances, which cannot be mentioned here, made it necessary to arrest them by Quinine. Two weeks after another chill at 4 P. M., lasting, with the heat, until 8 P. M. No medicine was given. The following attack at 2 P. M. Both were accompanied by vomiting between chill and heat, which perplexed me, as Eup., the only remedy that I then knew that had this symptom, had no effect. The time of last attack led me to study Lyc., and in Lippe's Text Book I found *sour vomiting between chill and fever*. The child now said the vomited matter was sour as vinegar. This settled the question. Three doses of Lyc. 41000 (Fincke); one slight attack after. I think this was a Lyc. case from the beginning, the same vomiting being present throughout.—C. Bernreuter, Med. Inv., vol. II, p. 150.

We may learn from this case the necessity of obtaining some of the finer characteristics of the drug and the patient. Here was vomiting *between chill and fever*, so characteristic of Eup. perf. and Lyc. The *kind of vomiting* distinguishes between them; the former *being bitter*, the latter *sour as vinegar*.

CASE II.—A large, fleshy man, about 30, was prostrated by chills and fever; chill every other day, about 4 P. M., for two hours, followed by more or less fever till late bed time, when he would be comparatively well till morning. Both chill and fever were very severe, patient tossing, anxious, hot and restless. Urine heavily loaded with a pinkish, half floating sediment, and a brick-dust sediment

at bottom of vessel; severe pain in the renal region, which was aggravated by retention of urine after desire to urinate, and increasing in severity in proportion to time of retention; was relieved by urinating; belched much flatulence, which rumbled and pained him. Lyc. high, because it has proved useless in my hands in the cruder preparations. The relief was prompt, steady, continuous, and in less than a week was cured.—W. J. Hawkes, Am. Hom., III, p. 91.

CASE III.—A. L. W., aged 30, dark complexion, had a severe attack of intermittent fever, from which he was confined three weeks. Was treated by a colleague, and got out, but came down again in a week with a relapse. When he consulted me, chill appeared at 4 P. M. Chill predominated over the fever; constipation; sour, offensive sweat; complexion sallow; eyes dull and conjunctiva slightly yellow; urine scanty, somewhat turbid. Lyc.²⁰⁰, without chill returning.—G. N. Brigham, Priv. Com.

MAGNESIA CARB.

Time:—9 A. M., and 7, 8, 9 and 10 P. M.

Chill:—Chilliness in bed, *as if dashed with cold water* (**Ant. t.**, **Led.**, **Sab.**). Shaking chill beginning in the feet, going off in bed. Shaking chill at 9 P. M.; even in bed she was unable to get warm for an hour. Shivering at 10 P. M. in bed without subsequent heat, sweat or thirst. (Without subsequent heat or sweat, **Bov. Sulf.**). Coldness of the feet, as though wading in cold water (as though standing in cold water up to the

ankles, **Sepia**). Chill running up the back; lessened by out-door exercise.

Heat :—A feeling of warmth streams through her whole body (as if vapors rise up to the brain, **Sarac.**—as if hot water were running through the veins, **Ars.**, **Bry.**, **Rhus.**). Great internal heat at night, could scarcely remain in bed, yet dreads the slightest exposure (**Baryta c.** **Nux v.**). Great aversion to uncovering (**Bell.**—Cannot move in the least or be uncovered without feeling chilly, **Nux**). Heat of the head, face, hands; redness, burning, and thirst, for half an hour; often with sweat on the head.

Sweat :—Profuse; in morning or night; on slight motion; offensive night sweat. Sour-smelling, oily perspiration, difficult to wash off; stains yellow.

Tongue :—Clean or white-coated; taste, sour, bitter. Desire for meats. The symptoms of **Mag. mur.** are very nearly the same, except that **Mag. carb.** has a peculiar diarrhoea, while **Mag. mur.** has as peculiar constipation.

MENYANTHES.

Time :—Irregular time and type.

Chill :—Without thirst. Chilliness, especially of the fingers and toes. Chill over whole body, most severe in back; not relieved

by heat of stove; (not relieved by external warmth, **Verat.**—Increased by external heat, **Ipec.**) Chilliness and cold creepings externally, without internal chilliness. Horripilation, without chilliness. **Coldness in the abdomen, especially on pressure with the hand.** Creeping coldness over abdomen, back and sides. **Coldness of the spine,** with shaking. **Feet cold as far up as the knees, as if they were in cold water.** (**Coldness as far up as the ankles,** **Mag. carb.** **Sepia.**) **Icy coldness of the hands and feet, with warmth of the rest of the body.** Coldness of the feet lasting till night, could not get them warm in bed. *Shivering over the upper part of the body, with yawning,* immediately. Febrile shivering over the whole back as if he had been uncovered for a long time in the open air. *Veins of lower arms and hands distended, while the feet are icy cold,* (**Puls.**—of hands, **Led.**). *Chill the predominant stage.*

Heat:—Without thirst, especially in the face, followed by chilly feeling. Great heat over the whole body, without sweat or thirst, with cold feet. Flushes of heat on trunk and back, with redness of face, mingled with sensation of coldness. *Flushes of heat, with hot ears and cheeks.* Increase of heat, with delirium.

Sweat:—From evening till morning. Sweat

at night immediately after lying down, continuing all night.

Tongue:—Bitter-sweetish taste in the mouth.
Ravenous hunger; great desire for meat.

“It is a very efficient remedy in irregular intermittent fever, when paroxysm consists chiefly of cold stage, which is incompletely developed, the hands or ends of fingers, and the toes or feet, and the end of the nose, becoming very cold.”—Carroll Dunham, U. S. M. & S. J., Jan., 1869.

“*Quartan Intermittents* were the pest of my life until I struck *Menyanthes*. The symptoms in ‘Lippe’ (No. 60 to 66, inclusive) and the *excessive coldness of legs* (not thighs) have been the leading symptoms. Lately, when I get a ‘quartan,’ and it has not this excessive coldness of legs, I give the solid extract of *Menyanthes* in two-grain doses, twice a day, otherwise in the [“]; and it has never failed me, nor has a relapse occurred in any case.”—A. L. Fisher, Priv. Com.

Intermittent fever, with chilliness in the abdomen, lasting six hours, then a disagreeable feeling of heat comes on, alternating or intermingled with chilliness, with cold feet and legs, and slow pulse.—J. S. Douglas.

MERCURIALIS.

Time:—Afternoon; 9 P. M.

Chill:—Chilliness over the whole body, with heat of the face; she could only get warm by lying down and covering herself up, then fell asleep, became warm, and afterwards perspired. *Chilliness over the whole body, commencing in the right arm and right side of chest.* (Left hand and left arm, **Carbo v.**—of the whole left side of body, **Caust.**), with shivering, great exhaustion, weakness, weariness, pains in the limbs, and constant desire to sleep; pain in stomach and abdomen aggravated by touch; dyspnoea; *cutis anserina on the cold right arm, which extends over the whole body;* after midnight offensive perspiration on both sides, worse on arms. Cold and chilly, with dark-red cheeks. Chill in stomach at 9 P. M., which extends to *right arm, right side of chest, abdomen and right hip,* with difficulty of breathing; at 4 A. M., heat, thirst, and sweat of right side of body, with heat of face and redness of cheeks.

Heat:—Of head and dark redness of cheeks. Great heat of head and hands, face red, *veins of hands distended* (**Puls.**, **Led.**), and feet hot. Violent and burning heat of head; face, hands and afterwards of feet, with *distended veins of hands.*

Sweat:—Over the whole body from 3 a. m. till towards morning, after sleep. Great thirst.

CLINICAL.

I once had a young man who came to me from the country; the chill began *on right arm and right side of the chest*. Had taken large quantities of Quinine. One package of Mer. peren. cured him.—E. C. Price, Med. Inv., II, p. 322.

MERCURIUS.

Time:—Morning and evening—no certain hour. Without thirst.

Chill:—In the morning and evening in bed. Chillness *on going into the open air* (**Puls.**—reverse of **Rhus.**). Chillness all over, with ice cold hands; *as if dashed with cold water* (**Mag. c. Rhus.**). More chilly in the open air than in the house, same temperature. Violent shaking chill in evening, in bed; she could not get warm. *Chillness in the abdomen.* (Coldness of abdomen, **Meny.**). Sensation in soles of feet as if put in cold water, simultaneously with burning in them. *Hands and feet constantly cold.*

Heat:—With thirst. *Alternate sensation of heat and chilliness;* not perceptible to external touch. *Heat in bed; chilly when not in bed.* Heat alternating with chill, often of single parts. *Aversion to uncover,* (**Mag. m.**). Heat and

redness of face, and palms; then shaking chill far into the night.

Sweat:—**Profuse on every motion.** (*Bry. Samb.*). Profuse sweat at night; same in the morning. Unusually profuse sweat that is sour and offensive and makes the fingers look *softened, spongy, wrinkled, like a washerwoman's*, (*Ant. e., Canch.*) Profuse, fatty and oily perspiration at night, (*Thuja. Sab.*), makes linen yellow and stiff. Profuse, offensive perspiration, soaking through the bed-clothes; the linen was stained saffron yellow and could not be removed by washing. (*Carbo. an., China, Bry.*) Sweat that causes a burning sensation in skin (**Caps.**) Profuse sweat on single parts not over six inches large, while other parts are dry. Worse while sweating; weakness aggravated, (**Rhus.**). Sweat towards morning, with palpitation.

MEZEREUM.

Time:—8 to 9 a. m. Evening.

Chill:—With thirst. In a warm room, with sleepiness. Chilliness out of bed; heat in bed. (Same during heat, *Mer.*). Asthmatic constriction and oppression of chest. (Oppression of chest as though patient would smother, *Apis.*); chilliness, with dry mouth posteriorly, and much saliva anteriorly. Chilliness, of single parts, as if dashed

with cold water, especially over arms, abdomen, hips, feet, with yawning, while face and hands are warm, (Led.) Great chilliness over the whole body, hands and feet very cold, with blue nails, with small hot spot on top of the head. External coldness for 36 hours, with great thirst, without desire for warmth, or dread of open air, and without subsequent heat. (Chill 24 hours, Aranea—12 hours, Canth.). Chill lessened by heat. (Ars. Ign.—Lessened by drinking, Ipec. Caust.). Very sensitive to cold air—less so in hot stage.

Heat:—Burning of internal parts with external chilliness. **Heat of left side of body** (of right side, Meny.). *Following the chill, intense heat with sleep, sweat breaking out during sleep. (Deep sleep as chill passes off and breaks out with urticaria, Apis.—Falls asleep at climax of hot stage, and sweats profusely, Pod.).*

Sweat:—Skin dripping with cold perspiration.

Tongue:—Thick, white coating on the tongue, with large, red, elevated papillæ (Acon. Bell.)

Apyrexia:—Headache; pale face; hardness and swelling of the spleen. Great tendency to run into remittent or typhoid, particularly the latter.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Time:—5 to 8 A. M. 10 to 11 A. M. characteristic. 4 to 7 P. M.; 4.30 to 7 P. M.; 6 to 7 P. M.; 5.30 to 7.30 P. M. Regular paroxysm every day.

Anticipating every other day. Chilly all day; fever all night. Morning and evening chill.

Fever without chill, 10 to 11 A. M.

Before Chill:—Patient dreads the chill. Languor, headache, thirst; nausea and vomiting sometimes present; if vomiting, it is water recently drunk.

Chill:—*With thirst.* Paroxysm at 8 A. M.; violent chill till noon; then heat till evening; without perspiration or thirst during the chill or heat; unconscious, with violent headache. Great chilliness every morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, with languor, headache, great dyspnoea, followed by great heat and thirst, and terminated by profuse perspiration. **Long and severe chill from 10 to 11 A. M., beginning in the feet or fingers and toes, or small of the back (Gels.), with blue lips and nails, (Nux.)** Thirst, drinking often and much at a time. (Drinking often and large quantities, but it produces vomiting, **Eup.**—Drinks little and often, **Ars.**); bursting headache; nausea and vomiting; and sometimes completely unconscious. Frequent creeping chills about 5.30 P. M., followed by heat and perspiration that lasted till 7.30. Violent chill, especially in a warm room, from 4.30 to 7 P. M.; relieved in the open air. Chilliness over the whole body between 6 and 7 P. M., with great sleepiness; was able to keep

awake only by a great effort. Chill over the whole body in a warm room, between 4 and 7 P. M., with frequent yawning, though warm to the touch, except in the face.

Internal shivering from 4 to 7 P. M.; she is generally chilly; each night suffers excessively from rigors, followed by heat and profuse perspiration; as rigors come on, and during continuance, *excessive languor, and headache and dyspnoea "almost indescribable."* *Hands and feet cold; could not be warmed.* Chilliness, great thirst, tearing in the bones, blue nails, chattering of the teeth, at 10 A. M. Chilliness, with *increasing headache in the forehead every day from 9 A. M. till noon;* afterwards heat with thirst, and gradual appearance of sweat; the headache decreasing gradually as the sweat increases until 5 o'clock in the evening. Chill of right side (**Bry.**—left, **Caust.**, **Carbo. v.**).

"Chill predominates; chilliness internally, as from want of natural heat, with icy-coldness of hands and feet. Continuous chilliness from morning till noon."—**Lippe.**

Heat:—With *thirst increased; intolerable hammering headache* (as if beaten with thousands of little hammers), with *stupefaction and unconsciousness.* (**Bell.** **Cac**, **Opium.**)

Long, severe heat, with excessive weakness, which

compels him to lie down (Weakness and prostration during chill, **Lyc.**—Great prostration after paroxysm, **Ars.**) *Great thirst for large quantities of water; drinks much and often, which refreshes* (**Bry.**—drinks little and often, but it produces vomiting, **Ars.**). Nausea and vomiting (**Ipec.**). Obscuration of sight and fainting. “Fever blisters cover the lips like pearls.”—Raue. “Continuous heat in the afternoon, with violent headache and unconsciousness; they are gradually relieved during the perspiration which follows.”—Lippe.

Sweat:—With thirst; *profuse*, gradually relieving all pains, except headache, which may continue during and after sweating stage. (Headache is increased, **Eup. perf.**). *Profuse sweat breaks out easily during motion*, although he is very chilly, (**Bry. Psor.**)

Profuse perspiration over whole body at night and in the morning, (over whole body, except legs, **Lyc.**); sour-smelling sweat.

Tongue:—Thin, yellowish-white coating on dry tongue; blisters on the mapped tongue (**Lach. Tarax.**). Taste, water tastes putrid, (water tastes bitter, **Ars.**); bitter, salt taste; food has no taste at all; loss of taste.

Pulse:—Irregular intermission when lying on left side. The heart's pulsations shake the body.

Apyrexia :—Never clear; *emaciation, languor, debility; livid, sallow complexion; stitches about the liver and spleen; urine muddy, with red, sandy sediment (Lyc.); loss of appetite, loss of taste; aversion to bread; (aversion to meat, Arn.); hydroa-like beads on the lips (Nux. Ign.); ulceration of labial commissures; sensation of fullness of the stomach after eating ever so little (Bry. Lyc.)*

“Hard chill about 11 A. M., with great thirst, which continues through all stages; the heat is characterized by the most violent headache, relieved by perspiration.”—Raue.

Arsenicum.

Advancing type.

Worse forenoon and day-time.

Headache commencing with fever, and continuing long after sweat.

Vomiting of *bile* with the chill; of water after drinking, in every stage.

Thirst, drinks little and often during chill and heat; large quantities during perspiration.

Hungry.

Natrum mur.

Receding type.

Worse afternoon and night.

Headache commences in chill, increased in fever, partially relieved by profuse sweat.

Vomiting of bile between chill and fever (Eup. Lyc.),

Thirst in all stages; drinks large quantities and often, which refresh him.

Loss of appetite.

Had been at sea shore or summer watering resorts during hot weather (Gels.). Had been near freshly ploughed or newly turned grounds, swamps, canals or standing water, such as mill-ponds, etc.

Lips pale, dry and cracked. Lips covered with hydroa-like strings of pearls.

There is, probably, no remedy in our *Materia Medica* (Arsenic alone excepted) so often indicated in severe cases—acute or chronic—even those maltreated by Arsenic and Quinine—as Natrum m. It will cure promptly when indicated, and much more quickly and permanently in the potencies *above* than *below* the thirtieth. Like Lyc., Cal. c., Sep., Sulph., and some of the metals, it is comparatively inert in the crude form. Hydroa on the lips is a guiding symptom, although Ign. and Nux. both have it. If present in first onset of fever, although after frequent suppression by Quinine, it may not be present in old cases, Nat. m. should be thought of. Living on or near water and damp regions, or near recently turned up soil.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—A young girl, eight years of age, brown hair and blue eyes, had a hard chill daily, at 9 or 10 A. M., with no thirst; *heat*, with great thirst, followed by copious sweating; drinking and sweating giving much relief; frontal headache, increasing with fever, diminishing with sweat. Twelve powders Nat. m.²⁰⁰ cured.—T. D. Stowe.

CASE II.—Mrs. P., aged 30, has chill every eleventh day. Has taken Quinine. The symptoms now were: Chill beginning at about 10 A. M., first felt in the toes and ends of the fingers, extending thence over whole body. Drawing pains in the limbs during the chill, and violent headache, increased during the hot stage; great sensitiveness to cold air, even after chill has passed off. During the heat, simply raising the bed covering seemed to her like the application of cakes of ice to the body. The fever stage was ushered in by vomiting, and attended by delirium; great heat of the head; the headache, which commences with the chill, continues unabated during the fever, and is greatly aggravated by raising the head and coughing; ringing in the head and ears during and after the headache has passed away, with dizziness and loss of sight when turning the head and when rising from stooping. Very obstinate constipation, which has been present ever since an attack of diphtheria, bowels moved only about every tenth or eleventh day, except by the employment of strong purgatives. Appetite very poor. Now, in this case, the appearance of the chill at about 10 A. M., beginning in the toes and fingers, with drawing pains in the limbs, led me to give Nat. m. ^{5m}, two powders, to be taken twenty-four hours apart, and followed by Sac. Lac. Cured.—Wm E. Payne, H. M., 1871, p. 354.

CASE III.—Mr. T., aged 65. Six years ago had ague sixteen months in spite of Quinine. Change of residence to upland country (Wabash valley to hills of central New York) re-developed disease for five months under Quinine, when he returned home. For four years suffered from Quinine cachexia, and all its attendant evils. Another return to upland country, with return of tertian ague. Orthodox treatment again of no avail. Present symptoms.

Chill, beginning every other day at 10 A. M., continuing one and a half hours, with severe shaking; *heat*, all the afternoon; profuse and offensive sweat at night. Severe aching in knees and legs during chill; during heat, much thirst, terrible headache and delirium. During sweat, complete relief of all the symptoms. Nat. m.²⁰⁰, one dose cured.—H. V. Miller, H. M., 1872, p. 404.

CASE IV.—A working man, an Italian by birth, about 25 years old, dark complexion, and of a previous robust habit. He was suffering from a well-developed intermittent, with chill coming on about 10 A. M. Paroxysm very pronounced; no appetite; fever had produced rapid emaciation, with great loss of strength. He trembled excessively from muscular weakness, and was only able to be about on his well day, the fever occurring every other day. Had been in charge of a Homeopathic physician for a week, with no improvement. I gave him four powders of Nat. m.^{10m} and he had no more chills.—G. N. Brigham, Am. Hom., III, p. 135.

CASE V.—Mr. L. has suffered from chills and fever over three months. Treated heroically seven weeks by crude doses of Cinchona in various forms, without benefit; then homeopathic medicine for a time, when he removed to this city and decided to "let the chills get well without medicine." Paroxysm *every other day*, at 11 A. M., with *severe pain in the limbs and small of the back*; chill lasted nearly two hours, with no thirst during chill. Fever all the afternoon, with *bursting headache and intense thirst for large quantities of cold water*. Little or no perspiration, eats and sleeps well, and next day resumes his occupation. Nat. m.³⁰ trit., every four hours during apyrexia. Next chill light, and no return to date.—H. C. Allen, Am. Hom., III, p. 206.

CASE VI.—Patient was a medical student, from Minnesota, about 35 years old, strong and well. Slight but increasing chill, every alternate morning for ten days. Chill very prompt, at 10 A. M., followed by severe headache which lasted till noon, when violent symptoms gradually disappeared. The *heat and headache were disproportionately severe*. The patient being a medical student, I told him the remedy, and why. He said he had been taking Nat. m.⁶ several days, without benefit, fever increasing in severity all the time. I replied, as I believe, that he might as well take a pinch from the salt barrel. I gave him four powders of a high attenuation, which ended the fever.—W. J. Hawkes, Homœop., III, p. 93.

CASE VII.—Violent chilliness in the evening with chattering of the teeth, for three hours; followed by mere increase of temperature. Violent headache, lasting four or five hours, as if the head would burst; little thirst or appetite. Hard intermittent stool. Eruption on the lips. Nat. m.²⁰ cured.—Ann. II, p. 342.

CASE VIII.—Violent chill, with thirst, every fourth afternoon; blueness of the lips and nails, and spasmodic tightness of breathing. One hour after, the heat set in, lasting until night. Sweat after midnight. During the apyrexia, pressure in the region of the liver, sometimes alternating with pain in the spleen. Labor-like drawing in the abdomen, in the intestinal canal. Sensation of pressure in the chest. Weakness and appearance as if worn out. Nat. m. cured.—Hom. Clinique, Pr. C., p. 49.

CASE IX.—Mr. S., aged 50, bilious temperament, hard-working farmer, living in an aguish locality, where many of his neighbors were suffering from chills. Had hard chills on morning of November 30 and December 2, each

lasting two hours, preceded by thirst and bilious vomiting, heat with thirst, and perspiration at night; yellow complexion, headache, and general debility. Had no confidence in homeopathy; had never tried it. One powder Nat. m.²⁰⁰ at 11 A. M. and another to be taken evening before next paroxysm. Sac. lac. every three hours for two days, then to report. He came six miles in a cold wind to tell me, "he was convinced there was something in the sugar." Not the slightest indication of any more chills, fever, or headache.—C. Pearson, Med. Inv., VIII, p. 152.

Should never be given until heat subsides, and not repeated too often. The low potencies are inefficient and unreliable.

NITRICUM ACIDUM.

Time:—Afternoon and evening.

Chill:—Continuous chilliness in the evening, before going to bed and after lying down; in bed, worse from uncovering or moving, (**Nux.**). Chill in the afternoon while in the open air, for an hour and a half; afterwards dry heat in bed, with delirium and a sort of half-waking, dreamy state; sweat and sleep towards evening. Afternoon chill; short general heat over the whole body; followed by profuse sweat. Cold hands, with extreme ill-humor. Constant coldness of the feet as far up as the calves. Icy coldness of soles of feet, preventing sleep at night.

Heat:—Dry, internal at night; desire to uncover (**Acon.**); pricking all over, as with needles.

Dry heat of hands and face in flushes, with sweat of hands. Constant paroxysms of flushes of heat, of single parts, or over entire body (Fer. Sep.). *The blood seemed hot at night, especially in the hands*, preventing sleep. Great heat in the face and hands; or heat in face, with icy-cold hands. *Dryness of the throat.*

Sweat :—All over the entire body after eating (Carbo. an.). Sweat, with cold hands and blue nails. Sweat sour, offensive, like horse's urine. Night sweat, on covering up in bed. (On being covered sweats profusely all over, China). Night sweat, only on the parts on which he is lying (Acon. Bry.—on the part not lain upon, Benz.). Profuse night sweat, every other night. Offensive axillary sweat (Bov.) Profuse sweat on the soles, causing soreness of the toes and balls of the feet, with sticking pain as if he were walking on pins. Perspiration in the morning.

Tongue :—Coated white or lemon color; saliva fetid, acrid; corners of mouth sore and ulcerated; cadaverous odor. Taste, bitter after eating (Puls.); aversion to meat and bread; longing for fat (reverse of Puls.).

Pulse :—During heat full, hard and tense. In old cases irregular; fourth beat intermits.

Nitric acid is always indicated after abuse of

mercury; scorbutoic condition of gums (**Staph.**); chronic diarrhoea; urine scanty, turbid, offensive, sour; smelling strong, like horse's.

NUX. MOSCHATA.

Time:—7 A. M., 5.30 P. M. (1 and 9 P. M.)

Chill:—Without thirst. *Skin cold and blue over the whole body*, at 5.30 P. M. Became cold, chilly and pale on going into open air, disappeared in a warm room. (Worse in a warm room, **Apis.**). Coldness *commencing in left arm and lower limbs* (in left hand and arm, **Carbo v.**), in frequent attacks, and clear intermissions between, *with desire to sleep between attacks*. Chill from uncovering, (**Nux. v.**); hands and feet icy-cold, and as if numb from coldness (**Rhus.**). As chill progressed became very drowsy, and at close of chill fell asleep (**Apis.**, **Nux. v.**); continued through heat, which was very light.

Heat:—Without thirst, with redness of face and hot hands. Great heat, with prostration, hypochondriac mood; mouth and throat dry; drowsiness and deep sleep. (**Apis.** **Opium**—Falls asleep at climax of heat and breaks out with sweat, **Pod.**)

Sweat:—Drowsiness during sweat (**Pod.**); cannot bear to be uncovered (**Hepar.**, **Baryta c.**, **Nux.**). Sweat light, or wanting altogether; sweat red, or bloody (**Lach.**).

Tongue:—Coated white, dotted with red papillæ. “Cotton” saliva, *sticky, dry lips* and *tongue*, adhering to roof of mouth, without actual dryness or real thirst.

Great sensitiveness to open cold air. Sometimes cough with bloody sputum. Chill, apparently of a nervous character, with almost irresistible desire to sleep as severity of chill passes off. Adapted to women and children.

NUX VOMICA.

Time:—*Night or early morning, 6 to 7 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 noon, 6 to 9 P. M.* Evening paroxysm usually lasts all night, (**Lyc.**, **Rhus.**, **Puls.**, **Polyp.**).

Fever, without chill, at 6 or 7 P. M. Anticipating type.

Paroxysm always irregular; first, heat, then chill, then sweat; or sweat, then chill, then sweat again.

Before Chill:—Intolerable drawing pain through the thighs and legs, that obliged him to draw them up and stretch them out. Sense of paralysis and want of strength in limbs. *Often heat*, and sometimes *sweat* before the chill.

Chill:—Without thirst. Chilliness every morning after rising. *Violent, shaking chill lasting*

three-quarters of an hour, with bluish cold face and hands, followed by violent heat and moist skin.

Anticipating morning fever; chill with gaping, and *aching in the limbs* (sore, bruised pain in limbs, as if in periosteum, **Arn.**); **blue nails;** no thirst (**Nat. m.**); then *long-lasting heat with thirst* (**Nat. m.**), and stitches in the temples. *Sensation of chilliness on the back and limbs, in the morning, with painfulness of the skin, as if it had been frozen, and numbness of limbs as if gone to sleep,* as they do in cold weather.

Afternoon paroxysm—Chilliness and coldness, with blue nails, for four hours, followed by general heat and burning of the hands, with thirst at first for water, afterwards for beer, without subsequent sweat. Shivering and chilliness *after drinking* (Chill after every drink, **Caps.**, **Eup. perf.**). Drinking increases and hastens chill, and causes vomiting. (**Eup.**—Drinking relieves the chill, **Caust.**). *Coldness of the whole body, with blue hands and blueness of the skin.* Great coldness, relieved neither by warmth of the stove, nor by covering in bed. (Worse from uncovering, **Phos.**—Worse in a warm room or near the stove, **Apis.**—Chill increased by external heat, **Ipec.**). Shivering and chilliness for an hour, *from the slightest contact with the open air,* (excessively sensitive to cold

air, **Camph.**—Coldness and chills as soon as she attempted to rise or put one limb out of bed, **Canth.**). Violent chill, and sleep for an hour in the evening after lying down, followed by heat, with headache and roaring in the ears. Chill evening and night in bed, *lasting till morning, worse when moving*. **Pain in sacrum** during chill. (**Pain in dorsal vertebræ, Chin. sulf.**) Congestive chill, with vertigo, headache, anguish, delirium, terrible coldness of body, with blue face, nails and hands, worse from the slightest attempt to uncover or move in bed. *Sleep after chill.* (Sleep during heat, **Apis.**).

Heat:—*With thirst.* Violent, long-lasting heat, with great thirst. Flushing redness and heat of the cheeks on the slightest motion or exertion. (Heat relieved by moving about, **Caps.**); worse in the open air; averse to uncovering when in bed day or night; desire to uncover, but chilled when uncovering ; (**Acon.**—Averse to uncovering, **Bell.**—cold and chilly on putting hands out from under bed clothes, **Baryta c.**—cannot move or uncover in the least without feeling chilly, **Arn.**); heat of hands and feet, which must be covered, *because cold causes intolerable pain.* *Great heat; whole body burning hot, yet patient must be covered up.* (Must be uncovered, **Sec.**). Heat and redness of face, cheeks, hands, with stitching headache, anguish,

vertigo, and delirium, with red face (**Bell.**); pain in chest, sides, abdomen; feet cold and shivering.

Sweat:—*Without thirst.* (With great thirst **Ars.**, **China**). Usually, *sweating stage light, with chilliness from motion or allowing the air to strike him.* *Sweat relieves pains in limbs,* (**Eup.**, **Lyc.**, **Nat. m.**). *Sweat alternating with chill* (**Ant. c.**—Chill alternating with sweat, **Caust.**). *Sweat one-sided, or only on upper part of the body* (**Acon.** **China**, **Nit. ac.** **Puls.**—Sweat on trunk, but not on legs, **Lyc.**); cold on face; sour, clammy, offensive.

Profuse perspiration, after the severest paroxysms, or attending the congestive chill. (**Reverse of Eup.**, which has **light chill and profuse sweat; or hard, shaking chill and light, scanty chill.**)

Tongue:—Heavily coated, white or yellow. Taste so bitter, sour, putrid; must rinse the mouth, (**Thuja**). Aversion to bread, water, coffee, tobacco. Longing for brandy, beer, fat food (see **Puls.**).

Apyrexia:—Gastric and bilious symptoms are always present. Legs feel weak and paralytic; morning headache; debility; soreness of liver and spleen; loss of appetite and obstinate constipation (rarely, canine hunger and diarrhoea); pale face; great sensitiveness in and distension of the

pit of the stomach; quarrelsome; over-sensitivity, every harmless word offends; strong odors, bright light, talking, or noise, cannot tolerate.
Jaundice.

Natrum Mur.**Nux Vomica.**

Time:—5 to 8 A. M., 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. **Time:**—6 to 7 A. M., 11 A. M., or 12 M., and 6 to 9 P. M. lasting all night.

Fever, without chill, 10 or 11 A. M. **Fever,** without chill, 6 or 7 P. M.

Type—Anticipating, every other day. Every day paroxysm, regular. **Type**—Anticipating. Paroxysm always irregular.

Before Chill :—*Dreads the chill.* Languor, headache, thirst, nausea and vomiting.

Chill :—With thirst, drinking often and much at a time, with blue lips and nails, and bursting headache; tearing in bones and chattering of teeth.

Heat :—With thirst; increased headache, unconsciousness and excessive weakness

Before Chill :—Drawing pain in limbs; weak and paralyzed. Heat and sweat sometimes before the chill.

Chill :—Without thirst, shaking, with blue face and hands; pain and numbness of limbs, as if gone to sleep; relieved neither by warmth of stove nor covering in bed.

Heat :—With great thirst, violent and long-lasting. *Cannot move or uncover in the least without feeling chilly.*

Sweat:—With thirst, gradually relieving all pains but headache.

Sweat:—Without thirst; with chilliness from motion or allowing the air to touch him. Sweat on one side or upper part of body. Relieves pains in limbs.

Tongue:—Mopped tongue; yellow coat; salt taste.

Tongue:—Heavily coated white; putrid taste; must rinse the mouth.

" Children's intermittents; *shaking chill*, with *blue mottled skin, especially on covered parts.* Morning chill, very severe, with *skin blue-mottled;* thirst very great during chill and fever; great tendency to spasms (and even convulsions), as the *chill went off and sweat came on.* Bowels constipated, appetite poor, urine red and fetid, and generally a dry, hacking cough, (*Crotalis, if right side was most mottled.*)—Dr. Higgins, N. A. J., p. 182.

The anticipating chill always denotes increasing severity of the fever, and the remedies which correspond to it are among the most prominent and frequently called for, viz. Arsenic, China, Chin. sulf., Nat. m., and Nux. vomica. Ipec. may anticipate. Ignatia anticipates and postpones.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Alternate chilliness and heat, more or less violent, every other day; accompanied with complete loss of strength. Violent beating pain in the sinciput, especially

when stooping and during exercise in the open air. Bitter taste and eructations. Want of appetite. Costiveness. Yellowish complexion. Tongue coated white. A good deal of thirst during and after the hot stage. *Nux. v.* three doses, one every night ; cured.—A. H. Z., I, p. 105.

CASE II.—Violent chilliness every other day, with shaking and chattering of the teeth, with thirst; but drinking, increased the coldness. Chilliness when moving about in the bed. Blueness of the face and hands during the cold stage. Heat after the lapse of two hours, and soon after, sweat. Ugly taste in the mouth; sour eructations; loss of appetite; retention of stool; pain of the abdominal integuments. Heaviness of the head, especially when stooping. General debility after exercise in the open air. Ill humor. *Nux v.¹⁵*, one drop; two more paroxysms, each lighter. Cured.—Ann., IV., p. 445.

“During the fever a round spot at the pit of the stomach of two inches in diameter, *feels hot to the patient, but is cold to the touch.* Cured by *Nux Vom.,^{280m.}*”—C. Lippe, Priv. Com.

CASE III.—Miss T., aged 15—at sea shore—been sick with chills and fever five weeks. Her daily medication had been: Quinine pill three times a day; a black looking syrup twice a day, a teaspoonful; a cathartic pill at night. Symptoms—*Chill every evening, commencing at 7 P. M., with coldness all over, but especially hands and feet, with blue nails,* continues five to ten minutes. *Violent dry heat all night. Towards morning, warm, profuse perspiration.* During *the heat, thirst, worse towards morning.* Constipation; no appetite. *Nux v.^m*, one dose; sac lac, two doses to be taken seven days apart. On the fourteenth day all that was left was *sweat toward morning as if mixed with oil.* China, high, one dose removed. Entirely well. Eats

well; complains of nothing. She had been continually in bed for a week when I first saw her. In three days she was hungry and wanted to go out doors, which she did on the fifth day. Her bowels moved regularly since the third day.—Samuel Swan, Priv. Com.

OPIUM.

Time:—11 A. M. After midnight (rarely), without thirst.

Chill:—*Shaking chill at 11 A. M.; body cold, or coldness only of the limbs, abdomen, back, hands and feet.* Shaking chill, followed by heat, with deep soporos sleep, during which she *sweats profusely*. Chill with pains in limbs, **hot head and deep sleep.** Chilliness on going to bed, **sleep with profuse sweat about the head.**

Heat:—Over whole body, burning even when bathed in sweat, with red face. **Soporos snoring sleep, with open mouth, twitching of the limbs, and desire to uncover.** (Must be uncovered, **Apis., Puls.**). Headache and fainting when waking from sleep.

Sweat:—Over entire body, which is burning hot; *deep sleep, with stertorous breathing and open mouth.* **Hot, profuse morning sweat, wants to be uncovered.** Sweat on the upper part of the body, lower part hot and dry. Cold sweat on forehead. *Worse during sweat.* (**Ipec.**—Better after sweat, **Bell.**).

Tongue:—Coated dirty yellow, *quivering*.

Pulse:—Full and hard; or weak, feeble, scarcely perceptible.

Apyrexia:—Symptoms of *cerebral congestion*, with *profound stupor*. **Congestive chill.** Paroxysms, regular in time; irregular in stages; heat and sweat intermingled, always sleep in every stage.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—May 16, Ch. R., set 12. Chills last season, suppressed by Quinine, have returned this year. Chill latter part of night, accompanied with thirst, pain in limbs, heat in head, and sleepiness. Fever soon after chill; during fever, sleep, headache, pale face, loss of appetite and vomiting of bile; urine dark and increased in quantity; then sweat mostly in legs; sleepy, with headache. Ars.²⁰⁰ in water every three hours. May 18, another chill; deep and heavy sleep, with snoring. Opium²⁰⁰ (Tafel) in water every three hours. No more medicine. No return of chill.—N. L. Fisher, A. J. H. M. M., IV, p. 18.

[This case was evidently an Opium one from the commencement. Ars. could never cure it.—H. C. A.]

CASE II.—C. S., a little boy, nine years of age, suffered for six weeks with intermittent fever; three weeks at first, every other day; last three weeks, daily, at midnight. Chill, then profound sleep, which lasted one hour, with heat and sweat following. Waking up he complained of headache and general debility. Gave him Opium. Next day attack absent; but second day fever returned as before. Opium¹⁰ repeated, two doses in two days, and fever returned no more.—Dr. Seidel, Hom. Clinique.

PETROLEUM.

Time:—10 A. M., 3 or 4, 7 and 10 P. M. every day. *Evening paroxysm predominant.*

Fever without chill, 5 to 6 P. M.

Chill:—Without thirst at 10 A. M. for half an hour, with coldness of the hands and face. Chilliness lasting two hours, every afternoon, at 3 or 4 o'clock, with cold hands and *dryness of the mouth*. Shaking chill at 7 P. M., with sweat over whole body, except feet, which were quite cold. Violent internal shaking chill at 10 P. M. *Shaking chill every evening. Chilliness with trembling, face cold, cheeks, fingers and nails blue. Chilliness at 6 P. M., with blue nails. Chilliness in the open air. Chilliness in evening, with flushes of heat in the face. Frequent chilliness through the whole body, followed by violent itching of the skin. (Pricking of the skin, Nit. acid).*

Heat:—And chill at same time, at 10 P. M. Heat at night, *bedclothes were intolerable, and was obliged to uncover.* (External warmth is intolerable, **Puls.**). *Flushes of heat over whole body. Heat of head; redness of the face; burning pain in the mouth, and dryness of the trachea. Heat in the evening after the chill.*

Sweat:—Of single parts at different times, as hands, palms, head, back, chest, axilla, arms, legs,

feet. *Profuse perspiration of the feet; on the soles.* Sweat with partial chills.

Tongue:—Coated white in the center, with a dark streak along the sides. (White, with red edges, or red and white in alternate streaks, **Ant. t.**); offensive saliva. Taste, slimy, pappy, putrid; aversion to fat, meat, and all warm cooked food. Ravenous hunger, or loss of appetite.

CLINICAL.

Paroxysm occurring every day. Pain from the occiput over the head to the front and eyes, with transitory blindness; he gets stiff, loses consciousness, and gets blind. Spleen enlarged and painful; belching; nausea, and constipation. Petrol¹², in repeated doses, in a short time cured, notwithstanding previous allopathic treatment for four months.—Stens, Sr., A. H Z., 88-185.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Time:—9 to 10 A. M.; 4 to 6, and afternoon till 10 P. M.

Chill:—Without thirst. Shaking chill, with blue nails, coldness in abdomen, tearing in wrists, and paralytic weakness of the arms. Chilliness and palpitation. (Palpitation during sweat, **Mer.**—see **Bary. carb**). Violent shaking chill from afternoon till 10 P. M., followed by such great heat that he almost lost consciousness. Chilliness for an hour towards evening, without subsequent heat, (**Sulf.**). Chill and heat, alternate, fre-

quently. Shaking chill over whole body, with ice-cold fingers, (**Ced. Sep.**).

Heat:—Without thirst; internal, without being cold to the touch. Hot face, on the side on which he is not lying. Heat, yet cannot be uncovered, (**Bell.**—Must be uncovered, **Ign. Puls.**).

Sweat:—Thirst only during sweat (Drinks often and in large quantities, **Ars. China**.—Thirst after sweating stage, **Lyc**). *Profuse morning sweat.*

Tongue:—Red streak in the middle of the tongue. Craves refreshing, juicy food.

“Passes large quantities of colorless urine at night.”

PHOSPHORUS.

Time:—1, 6 and 7 p. m. Afternoon and evening.

Chill:—Without thirst. Towards evening, *not relieved by heat of stove* (**Meny.**, **Nux. vom.**). Chills at 1, lasting till 5 p. m. Chilliness over whole trunk, as if in cold water, *not relieved by external covering* (**Nux.**). Chilliness in the evening on falling asleep; at 6 p. m. falling asleep from weakness. **Chilliness every evening, with shivering, with aversion to uncovering.** Violent shaking chill at night, with diarrhoea, followed by heat and

perspiration. *Chill alternating with heat (Ars.); veins of hands swollen; yawning; gooseflesh. Chill descends; heat ascends, the back (Verat.). Coldness in the knees at night, in bed (Carbo. v.). Coldness of the limbs; icy coldness of the hands and feet, even in bed.*

Heat :—With thirst. Violent chill; he could not get warm at 5 to 6 P. M., followed by heat and internal chilliness; then heat and perspiration all night. **Heat and sweat at night, with ravenous hunger, that could not be appeased.** (Hunger in every stage, **Cina.**—Hunger after paroxysm, **Eup.**—Hunger before chill, **China.**) Hot flushes over whole body, beginning in the hands. Heat, anxiety, and burning in face and hands, both afternoon and evening; cold externally. Urine turbid, whitish, brick-dust sediment.

Sweat :—Profuse over whole body and on slight exertion. *Morning sweat, most profuse during sleep (China).* Profuse, exhausting morning sweat, sometimes clammy. Sweat on head, hands, feet, fore part of body, alternating with chilliness; urine turbid and milky.

Tongue :—Coated with a thick fur, white or brown, dark center, and red edges; or coated only in the middle.

Hunger, must eat during chill and heat; wants cold food, ice water, ice cream.

Apt to become remittent or typhoid; or a remittent fever takes on after a time—or after partial or complete suppression—an intermittent type, usually the quotidian.

"Constipation—Stools long, narrow, hard, and very difficult to expel."

PLANTAGO.

Time:—2 P. M.

Before Chill:—Erratic pains in chest, dullness in head and stretching of limbs.

Chill:—Without thirst. Cold chills with goose-flesh at 2 P. M., running over the body; fingers cold. Coldness of body with shivering; head feels irritable; feet and legs cold.

Heat:—With thirst; great excitability, anxiety, mental agony, restlessness; room, hot and close; oppression of chest, rapid respiration; breathing difficult, as if there was no air in the room. (Anxious, oppressed breathing, **Ipec.**—Air of room intolerable, **Apis.**). Burning heat of head, face, hands and feet; head feels hot, painful, dull and stupid. Hands hot and clammy.

Sweat:—Cold over lumbar and sacral region. Heat of room was unbearable, producing perspiration.

Tongue:—White coated; breath putrid, offensive. Taste dirty, putrid. Food tasteless.

CLINICAL.

Plantago M.—Fever which runs its course for many weeks or months, either in daily paroxysms or repeated every 2, 3, 4, 7 or 14 days. Cases which have proved intractable to Quinine and all the popular remedies or febrifuges. Characteristics, recurrence of paroxysm in day time, with a relaxation of sphincter vesicæ.

PODOPHYLLUM.

Time:—7 A. M., characteristic.

Light paroxysm may occur in evening.

Before Chill:—Backache.

Chill:—Without thirst, *with pressing pains in both hypochondria, and dull aching in knees, ankles, elbows and wrists.* Feverish during the afternoon, with occasional chilliness, which was not relieved by the heat of stove, but was relieved by covering up warmly in bed. **Great loquacity;** constantly talking, but he forgets the words he wishes to employ (**Marum v.**). Chilly on first lying down in evening, with talking during the imperfect semi-sleep.

Heat:—*With thirst.* The heat begins during the chill, or while he is yet chilly. The shaking and sensation of coldness continue for some time after the heat commences. **Violent pain in the head, with excessive thirst.** Chilliness while moving about and in act of lying down; with sweat at once.

Great loquacity during hot stage (Lach.) which

continues with delirium until fever reaches its climax, when he falls asleep and transpires profusely, with forgetfulness of all he had said. (Sleep in heat, Apis.).

Sweat :—Profuse sweating, so that it dropped off the finger ends. **Sleep during perspiration.** Bathed in cold perspiration.

Tongue :—Coated white, moist, shows imprint of teeth (**Mer.**); dry, yellow. Offensive odor of breath, *which disgusts him* (Offensive odor from mouth, *not perceptible to himself*, **Puls.**). Taste foul; total loss of taste, or everything tastes sour.

Apyrexia :—Loss of appetite; offensive breath; foul taste; profuse salivation; eructations smelling like rotten eggs.

The loquacity *during chill and far into heat*, with complete forgetfulness afterwards of all that had passed, is characteristic. *Falls asleep at climax of heat, and sleeps during perspiration (Apis).*

CLINICAL.

A gentleman, aged 76, never had a severe illness of any kind in his life, was attacked in July last with chills and fever, paroxysm daily at 7 A. M., with aching pain in right hypochondrium, which is sensitive to pressure. Severe pain in back *before*, but not during chill. Chill not very severe, but heat begins before the shivering and coldness ceases. Some thirst during chill; excessive during heat. Violent headache and slight delirium during fever; falls

asleep in heat, and breaks into profuse perspiration; tries to talk, but cannot find the right words. Dirty, pappy, pasty tongue, with foul taste and complete loss of appetite; even the smell of food produces loathing. The pain in limbs and back, time 7 A. M., indicated Eup, per.²⁰⁰, which was given without benefit; but a closer comparison revealed Pod. to be the similimum, which was given in ²trit. every four hours. Next chill much lighter, felt better in every way, and a few powders of ²⁰⁰ completed the curé.—H. C. Allen, Am. Homœop., III, p. 208.

POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS.

Time:—5, 10 and 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4 and 9 P. M.

Chill:—Chilliness with disposition to yawn and stretch. *Frequent creeping chills along the spine and between the shoulder blades*, intermingled with hot flushes. (Chills along the spine, running up the back in successive waves, Gels.). **Chills commencing in the back between the shoulder blades (Caps.).** *Coldness of nose, hands and feet.* Severe chills, lasting two hours, followed by heat and perspiration.

Heat:—Constant, lasting all night (after evening chill) (**Lyc.**, **Puls.**, **Rhus.**). Skin extremely hot and dry. *Face hot and flushed*, with prickly sensation (**Nit. ac.**); *hands, palms, feet, hot and dry.*

Sweat:—*Profuse after midnight;* sweat all night.

Tongue:—Coated white; or yellow thick coat, with red tip. Taste, bitter, coppery, Loss of appetite. Desire for sour things, which always relieved symptom.

Apyrexia :—Pain in liver, with jaundice of the skin. Pain in abdomen between stomach and naval; loud rumbling in the bowels. Constipation, dull headache and great languor; or congestion of blood to the head with vertigo.

PSORINUM.

Time:—Evening.

Chill :—With thirst, especially in the evening, with horripilations, hot flashes, creeping chills, great weakness, debility, sleepiness. *Internal shivering, creeping chills, and icy-cold feet*
Drinking causes cough (Causes cough and gagging, *Cimex.*).

Heat:—And sweat in the evening *when riding in a carriage*. (Better when riding in a carriage, *Nit. ac.*). *Evening heat with delirium, great thirst, followed by profuse sweat.* Heat, sweat, thirst, during both chill and heat, (*Cal. c. Sulf.*).

Sweat:—Profusely and freely when walking, with consequent debility (*Bry. China, Carbo. an.*)—Takes cold easily, (*Cal. c., Baryta c.*). *Copious perspiration on face,*

palms of hands and perineum, when moving about. (Profuse from walking, reading, riding, talking, Sepia. Sulf.).

Tongue:—Coated white or yellowish white; tip dry and feels burnt as far as the middle (Red, triangular tip, Rhus.). Taste bitter, goes off after eating or drinking, (reverse of Nit. ac., Puls.): foul taste.

Psorinum will often clear up a case where there is lack of vital reaction after severe attacks, and other remedies, although well chosen, fail to relieve or permanently improve. It has cleared up many a case for me in psoric constitutions after Sulfur failed. More frequently indicated than used (Reverse of Quinine).

PULSATILLA.

Time:—8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 A. M. or 1 P. M. Afternoon at 4 o'clock, most common. Evening paroxysm lasts all night. Paroxysm recurring every 14 days. Same irregular; long chill, little heat, no thirst. (Ipec.—short chill, long heat, no thirst); stages not marked and apt to run into each other.

Cause:—Dietetic irregularities often produce relapse.

Before Chill:—Thirsty, drowsy and sleepy all day, and much diarrhoea; nausea or vomiting of

mucus. If morning chill, diarrhoea previous night without thirst.†

Chill:—*Cold chills all over; chilliness all the time; feels cold even in a warm room, in the evening. Chilliness the whole evening before bedtime, even while walking. Chillness on going from a warm room into the cold air; with pains in the evening.* **Chill at 4 P. M., no thirst;** vomiting of mucus when the chill comes on; anxiety; dyspnoea; flitting chilliness; in spots, now here, now there; worse in the evening. *One-sided coldness, with numbness (Bry. Nat. m.—right side; Caust. Carbo. v. and Lach.—the left). Chilliness over the abdomen extending around to sacrum and back.* Shivering on the back extending into the hypochondria, especially into the anterior portion of the arms and thighs, with a coldness of the limbs, and a feeling as if they would fall asleep about 4 p. m. Shivering running up the back all day; creeping shivering over the arms, with heat of the cheeks; *the air of the room seems too hot. Cold hands and feet, they seem dead (Sepia, Lyc.—whole body numb, Ced.). Hand and foot of one side cold and red; the other side hot, in the evening. The morning paroxysm at 8 a. m. has*

†“ The intermittent fever that *Pulsatilla* is able to excite has thirst only during heat (not during chill), seldom after the heat, or before the chill. When there is only a sensation of heat, without externally perceptible heat, the thirst is wanting.”—Hahnemann.

nausea, vomiting, headache and vertigo; chilliness, heat and sweat intermingled, or simultaneous (Ars.), and usually much thirst during entire attack. Evening paroxysm; violent chill, with external coldness, without shivering or thirst; in the morning sensation of heat, as if sweat would break out, without thirst or external heat, though with hot hands and aversion to uncovering.

Heat:—With thirst; with *red face*, or *one cheek red and one pale* (Acon. Cham.). *Heat of right side* (left side and left arm, Rhus.), or *on upper part of body*, lessened by motion (Caps.)—increased by motion, Nux. v.); heat of face, or of one hand, with coldness of the other; body hot, limbs cold (Bell. Carb. v.) **Anxious heat**, as if dashed with hot water (Rhus.). **Intolerable burning heat at night in bed with uneasiness**. Dry heat of the body in the evening, with distended veins and burning hands, that seek out cool places. *He is hot, wishes to be uncovered* (Apis. Camph., Sec.). *moans and groans, licks the lips, but does not drink*. Heat of the whole body, except the hands, which are cool, with pressive headache above the orbits. Internal dry heat with thirst; flushes of heat; with clothes on was too warm, on taking them off was chilly. **External warmth is intolerable** (heat of room is intolerable, Apis); the veins are enlarged (Bell).

China). Fever; thirst at 2 P. M., followed by chill at 4 P. M., without thirst, with coldness of the face and hands; anxiety and oppression of the chest; afterwards drawing pains in the back, occiput, temples and vertex; after three hours, heat of the body, without thirst; the skin was burning hot, but there was sweat only on the face, in large drops, sleepiness without sleep and restlessness; next morning sweat over whole body.

Sweat:—One-sided; only on the left, or only on the right side of the body; sweat on the right side of the face (sweat on the side on which he lies, **Acon.** **Chin.**—on the side not lain upon, **Benz.**—on single parts only, **Bry.**); sweat worse at night or in the morning, ceases when waking (see **Samb.**). Perspiration on the head, face, and scalp. Sweat all night, with loquacity during stupefied slumber, (loquacity during chill, **Pod.**—during heat, **Lach.** and **Pod.**). Pains continue during sweat (**Eup.** **Lach.**, **Nat. m.**, **Nux. v.**—Worse during sweat, **Ipec.**)

Tongue:—Coated white or yellow, and covered with a tenacious mucus; too large, too broad. Taste foul, of putrid meat, disgusting; bitter, bilious taste after eating, drinking and smoking. Desire for beer, alcohol, stimulants, sour, refreshing things. Aversion to fat pork, milk, bread.

Apyrexia:—Spleen enlarged and sensitive. Con-

stant chilliness during apyrexia. Headache, moist cough, painful oppression of the chest, somnolence, loss of appetite, bitterness of the mouth, sour eructations, and mucus diarrhoea, with prevalence of gastric and biliary symptoms.

After abuse of Quinine, with bitter taste of food and clean tongue. Suppression of menses, or irregular menses, (*Sepia*). Slightest derangement of the stomach will cause a relapse (*Ipec.*). *Mild, tearful disposition* of women and children; symptoms of threatened abortion during paroxysm in early months of pregnancy. *Paroxysm of increasing severity and even changing symptoms; no two attacks alike.*

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Patient with red hair, light skin, freckles easily. First attack at 3 P. M., later ones at 1 A. M. *During the chill*, great coldness with shuddering; chills up and down the back, with aching and drawing pains in the bones and muscles of the hips; chilliness lasting three-quarters of an hour. *Fever high, with faintness and restlessness from want of air and heat of room.* Considerable perspiration after fever, but easily chilled. *Cannot remain in the warm room.* Pulse small and quite full; tongue moist and dirty white. *No thirst.* *Puls²⁰⁰.* Cured promptly.
—T. D. Stow, H. M., V, p. 237

CASE II.—Mrs. S. E., aged 65. Chill followed by fever and sweat nearly every day, *coming on towards evening; no thirst in any of the stages;* aversion to fat or rich food, and but very little appetite for anything; what little she did

eat distressed her, and she had to live quite abstemiously. She had at same time a severe pain in left chest, with a troublesome cough, *worse on lying down*. Puls.^{51m} (Fincke) cured, with but one more chill next afternoon, and none thereafter. In four weeks she reported herself better than for fifteen years.—S. H. Colburn, A. J. H. M. M., IV, p. 86.

CASE III.—Mr. D., aged 35; dark complexion; contracted while in the army in the Savannah marshes, fever, for which he took Quinine and whisky. Has now no regular chills, but is troubled with great debility; very nervous and fidgety; night sweats, awakes to find himself wet with sweat, and cold. This is repeated through the night; no appetite; before sitting down to the table thinks he can eat, but after tasting of food his appetite leaves him; *better in the open air*; soreness of the abdomen extending around to the back, feels sore and lame after his day's work. While in army he had diarrhoea, which any over exertion now brings on. Puls.^{40m}, one powder in water, teaspoonful before each meal. Cured in six weeks.—T. L. Bradford, Am. Obs., 1875, p. 425.

CASE IV.—A married lady, 28 years of age, nursing an infant six months old, had been much exposed for five weeks, while traveling in Missouri, sleeping in a wagon at night. Had suppressed the chills for ten days with Quinine, returned again every other night before midnight; not amounting to a shake, but a chilly cold feeling, lasting from one to two hours, followed by high fever which lasted fully eighteen hours, ending in slight sweat. There was very little thirst at any time, a good deal of headache during the fever, and nausea before the chill; a pretty good picture of Pulsatilla, one powder of the ²⁰⁰ in the

morning after the chill. One slight return of fever thereafter. Three powders in all were taken. Cured.—C. Pearson, Med., Inv., VIII, p. 152.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Time:—*Evening paroxysm, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M.*
Morning fever without chill at 10 A. M. Evening paroxysm lasts all night, (*Lyc. Puls.*).

Cause:—Often from getting wet, cold bathing, or rheumatic exposure (*Aranea*.).

Before Chill:—Yawning; stretching and aching of the limbs; increase of saliva in the mouth; burning in the eyes. “*A dry, teasing cough, coming on first before the chill, and continuing during the chill.* I have often cured intermittents with *Rhus.*, guided by this symptom alone.”—Dunham.

Chill:—Without and with thirst. Shaking chill about 5 P. M., even in a warm room or by a hot stove, with thirst and salivation, relieved by covering up in bed (Not relieved by covering, *Nux.*); salivation and all symptoms disappeared during sleep or on rising. *Stretching and pain of the limbs, shivering over the whole body, with much thirst, cold hands, heat and redness of the face;* in the evening in bed shivering; in the morning perspiration over the whole body, with pressure in the temples. *Chilliness and heat in the evening; the face very hot though the cheeks*

were cold to touch and pale; with very hot breath.

Shaking chill on going from the open air into a warm room, without thirst. (Reverse of **Puls.**)

*Shivering heat and perspiration over body at the same time (chill and heat alternating or simultaneously, **Ant. t. Ars. Cal. e.**) without thirst.* Shaking chill in open air, not relieved by covering.

*Coldness of left tibia, left arm, left upper side of body (**Carbo v. Caust. Lach.**). Internal coldness of limbs (like falling asleep) but no trace of external coldness.* Extremely cold hands and feet.

Chill in all the limbs for an hour at 6 P. M., with diarrhoea (without thirst), then violent heat and profuse perspiration lasting three hours, with thirst. Severe chill at 7 P. M., as though dashed with ice cold water (**Ant. t.**), or as if the blood were running cold through the vessels; cold when he moves; increased by eating and drinking; became hot by lying down and covering, pain between the shoulders and stretching of the limbs during fever at night; sweat in morning. Chill at 8 P. M., without thirst, with diarrhoea and cutting pains in abdomen with the heat, for several hours, with thirst; followed by light sweat, sleep and morning diarrhoea.

Cough during chill; dry and teasing (dry, racking, with pain and pleuritic stitches in chest, **Bry.**). Great restlessness in chill (In all stages, **Ars.**).

Heat:—*With and without thirst. General heat at 10 A. M., with yawning, drowsy, tired feeling; as if dashed with hot water; excessive heat, as from hot water running through the blood vessels, without thirst, but with throbbing, dull headache, pressure and swelling at pit of stomach, and diarrhoea with cutting pain in abdomen. No cough in heat, but urticaria breaks out over entire body with violent itching, increased by rubbing, with great heat and thirst, drinks little and often; lips dry. She was too hot internally and chilly externally. Head and hand hot, rest of body chilly, or vice versa. Heat on the left side and coldness of right side of body. Hot flushed face and burning heat of skin, yet not warm to the touch. Heat, after the chill, with sweat, which relieves, or chill in some parts and heat in others, both at the same time. Restless, constantly changing position (Ars.)*

“The uticaria is intolerable; appears in spots or weals over the whole body; even the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, driving the patient frantic.”—Pearson.

Sweat:—*Profuse sweat, odorless and not exhausting (Samb.). Morning sweats, not debilitating. Urticaria, with violent itching, which passes off with the sweat. Sweat, with violent trembling. Night sweat; sometimes sour; musty; putrid*

(rare). Sweat over whole body, except face (reverse of *Sil.*), or *vice versa*. Sleep during sweat (*Pod.*). Sweat does not relieve all pains (like *Nat. m.*).

Tongue—Coated white, often on one side only; with *red, dry, triangular tip*. Bread tastes bitter, after eating; food, putrid after eating. Hunger, without appetite; aversion to alcoholic liquors and meat. (Reverse of **Puls.**)

Apyrexia—Not characteristic. Symptoms of the paroxysms, continue in a modified form, particularly of the skin. Continual motion only relieves. Constant restlessness, cannot sit quiet, turns in bed frequently without finding an easy place. (Because bed is so hard, **Arn.**).

Pulsatila.

Rhus. Tox.

Time—8 A. M., 4 P. M. and evening, lasting all night.

Time—7 P. M. and evening, lasting all night.

Cause—Dietetic irregularities.

Cause—Rheumatic exposure, especially by cold bathing.

Before Chill—Thirst, drowsy, sleeping, vomiting, and mucus diarrhoea night before morning chill.

Before Chill—Burning in eyes; stretching and pain of limbs; dry, teasing cough.

Chill:—Long, heat light, no thirst. Stages not marked, apt to run into each other. *One-sided coldness (either side.)* Chilliness on going from a warm room into open cold air. Vomiting of mucus as chill comes on.

Heat:—Anxious heat, as if dashed with hot water. Intolerable burning heat of hands, body, with distended veins. External warmth is intolerable; wishes to be uncovered. Sleepy without sleep, and restlessness.

Sweat:—One-sided sweat, only on the left, or only on the right side of body. Sweat on right side of face.

Tongue:—White or yellow, covered with tenacious mucus, large, broad. Taste of putrid meat. Desire for beer, alcohol and sour, refreshing things.

Chill:—Mixed and irregular; severe chill, as if ice water were dashed over him, or blood running cold through the vessels. Coldness of *left tibia, arm and left side of body.* Shaking chill on going from open air into a warm room. Dry, teasing cough.

Heat:—Excessive heat, as if dashed with hot water, or as if hot water were running through the vessels. Urticaria over entire body, itching violently; increased by rubbing. Restless, constantly changing position, without finding an easy place.

Sweat:—Over whole body, except face, or *vice versa.* Profuse, but not debilitating. Violent trembling during sweat.

Tongue:—Coated white, or on one side white; red, dry, triangular tip. Aversion to alcoholic liquors. Putrid taste after eating or drinking. Tendency to remittent or typhoid.

CLINICAL.

Mr. S., an artilleryman, aged 24 years, small stature, full habit, brown hair, was taken in November last with a quartan fever. Paroxysm came on in the evening, with predominating chill, much thirst during chill and heat; throbbing pain in forehead before and after heat; chronic miliary eruption on back of left hand. *Rhus*⁶, two doses, cured him in eight days. No return.—Dr. Segin, Hom. Clinique.

Aug. 13., T. L., aged 64.—Saw patient about 10 A. M.; he had been shaking an hour, during which time was almost frantic, frequently changing position in bed, groaning and complaining of drawing, tearing, crampy pains in muscles of both limbs, which passed off down posterior portion of thighs, to calves of legs. *Fever* was intensely high; pulse accelerated, but weak; face and whole body red; slight thirst during both chill and fever, most during chill; fever followed by sweat and headache. He was suffering too intensely to answer my questions, except as to pains in his hips. We must relieve his suffering or he should die. The intense drawing, tearing, crampy pains in both hips, running down to calves were so characteristic that I gave him a single dose of *Rhus. tox*²⁰⁰ dry on the tongue. In from ten to fifteen minutes easier, and in less than half an hour entire relief, followed by perspiration and sleep. August 15, slight chilliness at same hour; slight pain in hips, little or no thirst or fever; Sac. Lac. August 21, symptoms reappeared, but much less severe. Single dose *Rhus*¹⁷⁰, (Fincke), dry on the tongue. January 1, no more medicine; no return.—A. P. Skeels, H. M., II, p. 493.

SABADILLA.

Time:—5 P. M., 9.30 P. M., returning at same hour (Aran., Ced., Gels.).

Chill:—Without thirst, and without subsequent heat. Violent chilliness, at 5 P. M., over the back as if dashed with cold water (Ant. t., Rhus.); relieved by warm stove (Ign.—not relieved by heat of stove, Verat.). Chilliness at 9.30 P. M., has to go to bed, followed by shaking chill; after half an hour, alternately hot and cold for half an hour; afterwards profuse perspiration. Recurring fits of shuddering coming and going quickly (Nux. mosch.). *Chill always runs from below upward* (reverse of Verat.). Dry, spasmodic cough, with pain in ribs, and tearing in all the limbs and bones. (Dry, teasing cough before and during chill, Rhus.—During chill and heat, racking cough with pleuritic stitches, Bry.). Chill beginning in hands and feet. *Thirst begins as chill leaves.* **Chill predominates.**

Heat:—With thirst before heat begins (between cold and hot stages), little after. Mostly on head and face; flushes of heat with redness of face, alternating with shivering; yawning; stretching; delirium. Sweat, often during or with the heat (Pod.). Redness of face, hands and feet cold.

Sweat:—Profuse sweat about head and face, which were hot to touch, rest of body cold.

Sweat towards morning; sweat of soles of feet. Sleep only during sweat (see Pod. *Rhus*.—After chill, *Nux. mosch.*).

Tongue.—Coated white in center; tip bluish and sore.

Apyrexia:—Constantly chilly; loss of appetite; oppressive bloatedness of the stomach; pain in chest; debility. Sour eructations (*Lyc.*).

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Patient, a boy of six years. Towards 4 P. M., complained of feeling cold and asked to go to bed; went to sleep soon and only awakened at end of four hours; then ordinarily had a little sweat and asked for a drink. One drop *Sab.*³ promptly relieved.—Dr. Segin, Homœop. Clinique.

CASE II.—A gardener at Mendon, aged 55, large, robust, jaundiced hue, had fever for several weeks of a quartan type, paroxysm coming on *invariably at 3 P. M.* *Chill* lasted two hours, with some thirst; *heat* violent, of three hours duration, and sweating for four hours. No thirst in heat or sweat. *Apyrexia* clear. April 28, *Sab.*³⁰, one dose; following day, attack light. May 1, fever missed, but at *the same hour* a weak trembling sensation in the limbs. May 3, one dose *Sab.*³⁰. No return.—Dr. Gueyrajd, Homœop. Clinique.

SAMBUOUS.

Time:—3 to 6 P. M.; irregular.

Before Chill:—Cough, *deep and dry, for half an hour*, with nausea and thirst. (Dry, teasing cough, *Rhus*.). *Sweat* (*Carbo. v. Nux.*).

Chill:—Without thirst. Coldness creeps over the whole body, especially hands and feet which are cold to touch. Shaking chill creeping over whole body, though face was warm. *Hands and feet icy-cold.* The rest of body warm as usual. *Chill lasts half an hour. Spasmodic, deep, dry cough from lower part of chest, without expectoration, may occur during chill if absent before chill.* Rarely before and during chill (See **Rhus.**).

Heat:—Without thirst, and dread of uncovering. *Sensation of burning heat in the face, with warmth of body, and icy-coldness of the feet without thirst. Dry heat on falling asleep.* Thinks he would take cold or have an attack of colic if uncovered (**Hepar.**). **Dry heat while he sleeps.**

Sweat:—Profuse sweat breaks out on the face, without thirst, while awake, from 7 P. M. to 1 A. M.; stood in drops upon the face, and extends over the entire body during waking hours; on going to sleep again the dry heat returns (Sweat when he sleeps, stops when he wakes, **Thuja.**). Profuse non-debilitating sweat with relief of all symptoms.

Apyrexia:—Profuse sweat in this stage; may become weakening from its profuseness alone.

Sambucus is almost the only remedy which has *dry heat while asleep, profuse sweat while awake, then dry heat again when he sleeps.* The

profuse sweat is rarely debilitating, and never in proportion to its profuseness; always without thirst. China has *profuse, debilitating sweat with great thirst; the reverse of Samb.* *Deep, dry, racking cough before the chill, for half an hour, with nausea and thirst, is characteristic.* (Rhus has dry, teasing cough, like Rumex crispus, before and during chill).

(See interesting case by Dr. Swan, in N. A. J., Vol. XXI, p. 106.)

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Irregular paroxysm occurring every other day. Quinine had no effect. *Cough deep and dry for half an hour*, with nausea and thirst. *Chill for half an hour*, without cough, nausea or thirst; slight fever with moist skin; profuse sweat at night not debilitating. Apyrexia complete. Prescribed for the profuse sweat at night, not debilitating, Sambucus, a drop dose of the tincture, which resulted in a perfect cure, no other attack occurring.—Carroll Dunham, N. A. J., XXI, p. 185.

SARRACENIA.

Time:—5 P. M. and evening.

Chill:—General chills between shoulder-blades. Horripilations between shoulder blades in afternoon or evening. Coldness of extremities, as from deficient circulation. Chills, heat, and sweat at 5 P. M., of a tertian or quotidian type. Chills, with cold perspiration, and desire to lie down after meals.

Heat:—Beginning in the afternoon and *lasting all night* (*Lyc. Puls. Rhus.*). Fever, with heat and redness of the face, burning in the stomach, great prostration, delirium, and loss of consciousness. Burning heat of the skin, with *excoriation and fissures*, as if it had been *excessively stretched*. Heat and continual burning in the legs; heat in the whole right lumbar region. *General heat*, with dryness of the skin, excessive thirst, and *as if hot vapors rise up to the brain*. Heat in the feet, as if *he had been cut*.

Sweat:—Copious night sweat. Great sweat on the limbs, especially in the evening and during rest.

Tongue:—Coated brownish white. Bad taste in the mouth, with loss of appetite.

SECALE CORNUTUM.

Time:—No periodicity.

Before Chill:—Vomiting.

Chill:—*With thirst. Violent, shaking*, followed by violent heat, with anxiety, delirium, and almost *unquenchable thirst*. *Shaking chill*, with creeping coldness in different parts of body, as from snow (*Petrol.*). *Intense icy-coldness of the skin*, particularly of *face and extremities* (*Camph. Meny. Nux. Verat.*). *Cold limbs, cold skin, with shivering; pale, sunken face, with*

coldness of back and abdomen. Temperature of body diminished (**Camp. Verat.**). *Lips bluish* (**Nux.**).

Heat:—*With thirst, and hot skin. Burning heat, interrupted by shaking chills, then internal burning heat, with great thirst.* During heat great pain in stomach, abdomen, limbs, (Cramps and pain in stomach and abdomen, with vomiting and purging, **Elat. Verat.**). *Severe, long-lasting, dry heat, with great restlessness and violent thirst* (**Ars.**).

Sweat:—*All over the body, except the face* (**Rhus.**—Reverse of **Sil.**). General sweat, relieving all the symptoms (**Nat. m., Samb.**). *Profuse cold sweat on cold limbs. Cold, clammy sweat over whole body. Sweat from head to pit of stomach.* Pulse slow, small, weak and intermittent.

Tongue :—Sticky, yellow coating; tongue *deathly pale* (mucous membrane of mouth and tongue pale, **Fer.**); or clean, with dry, red tip; or red tip and edges, center coated. Desire for lemonade (**Eup. purp.**). Disgust for food, meat and fats.

Aversion to heat and covering. *May feel cold, but does not wish to be covered* (**Camph.**). **Face pale, drawn, collapsed, hippocratic.** Great tendency to typhoid.

SEPIA.

Time:—9 or 10 A. M.—4 to 6 P. M., or returning frequently daily, at indefinite periods.

Monthly paroxysm (Every six or twelve months, Lach.).

Cause:—In women, uterine diseases, menstrual delays, suppression or irregularities are often present. Constitutional chronic disease usually found.

Chill:—*With thirst. Shaking chill for an hour in the evening, with brown, acrid smelling urine; he must lie down. Chilliness from every motion, though in a warm room (Nux.).* Chill commencing in fingers and toes (Nat.), in chest (Apis) and between shoulder blades in back. Violent headache during chill, external warmth is unbearable (Puls.). *Icy-coldness of the whole body, she could not get warm even in a warm room. At 11 A. M. a shaking chill, beginning with very cold feet, thence over whole body; she had to lie down, became hot at 4 A. M., and slight sweat during night over whole body. Chill, with icy-cold hands and warm feet, or vice versa. Very cold feet, with headache, evening and in the morning. Icy-cold and damp feet all day, like standing in cold water up to ankles (Lyc. Puls.—Icy-coldness of right limb, as if standing in cold water, Sabina). Coldness, with deadness of the limbs and fingers.*

Heat:—*Attacks of flushes of heat, as if hot water were poured over one (Rhus.), with redness of face. Sweat all over, with anxiety, without thirst or dryness of throat. Flushes of heat from the least exercise. Violent rising of heat to the head, alternating with chilliness in lower limbs. Heat ascends (Nat. m. Verat.). Face hot from talking. Feet hot at night. Vertigo, unable to collect one's senses.*

Sweat:—*Profuse in the morning after awaking (Samb.). Sweat worse from least exertion, mental or physical, walking, writing, eating (Bry. Psor. Sulf.). Smelling like elder blossoms. Cold night sweat on breast, back, thighs and male genitals. Sour night sweat. Sweat from above downwards to calves of legs.*

Tongue:—Coated white, with vesicles in old cases. Food tastes too salt. Aversion to meat (Arn.).

Apyrexia:—Canine hunger, or complete loss of appetite.

CLINICAL.

A girl, æt 16, tall, slender, fair, light hair and eyes, had ague for six months, commencing in fall of the year. First two months it was tertian, but under allopathic treatment it assumed present form. Every four weeks to the day she was taken in the morning with a severe chill, lasting two or three hours, followed by very high fever equally long as chill; and this succeeded by profuse sweating; the entire

paroxysm consumed nearly all day. The attack was repeated a second and third time, with an intervening well day; after which ague disappeared until expiration of four weeks from commencement. The girl had never menstruated. This was all that could be learned from person applying for medicine; patient was not seen. Quinine had been given without effect. Sepia, for two weeks. No return of ague, but instead menses, with entire return of health.—Hamilton Ring, A. J. H. M. M.—I, p. 261.

SILICEA.

Time:—Midnight to 8 A. M.; 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Evening chill from 5 to 6 P. M.

Chill:—Without thirst, **on every movement** (Arn. Nux.), **very chilly all day;** *in the morning fell asleep from excessive weariness. Very chilly even in a warm room. Cramp-like chill in the evening in bed, with shivering. She did not dare to put her foot out of bed on account of consequent chilliness* (Bary. c., Canth.). **Shaking chill at 6 P. M.;** *was obliged to lie down and could not get warm in bed for a long time. Icy-cold shivering frequently creeps over the body, not relieved by heat of fire* (Phos.). **Affected parts feel cold. Coldness with ravenous hunger** (Cina.). **Coldness of knees and arms;** finger nails *white* (Coldness of knees, Apis., Carbo. v., Phos.). **Nose cold as ice. Icy-coldness of the feet and legs as far as the knees.**

Heat :—*With thirst, and chilliness, at 11 A. M. Violent heat in the head, and dark redness of the face. (Face of a mahogany red, Eup. perf.). Fever in evening, worse at night (Cina.). Afternoon paroxysm, consisting of heat with intense thirst and very short breath. Great heat all night, with catching respiration. Heat returning periodically during the day, followed by slight sweat.*

Sweat :—*Profuse and general at night (China.). Sweat only on the head or head and face (reverse of Rhus. Sec.). Sweats periodically. Sweat only on the head, running down the face. Profuse night sweat; worse after midnight; from least exertion (Sepia. Sulf.) Offensive sweat of feet, they become sore while walking (Graph.).*

Tongue :—*Loss of taste and appetite; or taste of soap-suds; rotten eggs; oil. Sensation as if a hair were lying on the forepart of the tongue. Disgust for meat. Averse to warm food; desire only for cold things.*

Apyrexia :—*Children are obstinate and cry when they are touched or spoken to. If the Silicea constipation be present it is diagnostic. Scrofulous children with bloated abdomen; diarrhoea; and profuse night sweat on the head.*

THERAPEUTIC

STAPHISAGRIA.

Time:—9 A. M., 3 P. M. and evening.

Before Chill:—Ravenous hunger for days (sc
Cina.)

Chill:—Without thirst. Predominant chill.
Shaking chill of whole body, with hot cheeks, cold
hands, warm forehead, without subsequent over
heat or thirst (*Sep. Sulf.*). Shivering over
whole body, without thirst or subsequent heat.
Chill with gooseflesh about 3 P. M., which was re-
lieved by exercise in open air. Chill ascends from
the neck over the head and face, or transient shiv-
ering running down the back (*Transient chills run
up the back, Sulf.*). Chill worse in a warm room
(*Apis.*).

Heat:—With thirst; at night; could not sleep
after 3 A. M., with shaking chill at 9 A. M. Great
heat, especially of the hands and feet, must be un-
covered (*Sulf.*—External heat is unbearable,
Puls.) Heat without subsequent sweat. Burn-
ing heat at night (*Ars. Sepia*). Cold sweat on
forehead and feet.

Sweat:—Profuse in afternoon, without thirst,
but with heat over the whole body (*Nux V.*).
Warm night sweat on abdomen, feet, genitals.
Night sweat of bad odor, like rotten eggs; with
desire to uncover. Sweats when sitting quietly.

Tongue:—White coating; food tastes bitter. Gums white, spongy, ulcerated, bleed when touched.

Apyrexia:—Extreme hunger, even when stomach is filled with food; putrid taste in mouth, gums bleed easily; constipation. Longing for fluid food. (Longing for eggs, **Cal. c.**)

STRAMONIUM.

Time:—6 to 7 A. M. Not characteristic.

Fever without chill, *noon* and *midnight* (11 A. M. and 11 P. M., **Cae.**).

Chill:—Without thirst. Shaking chill through whole body, with single jerks, partly of whole body or only single limbs, elbows and knee joints. Chilliness runs *down* along the back as from cold water, (As if dashed with cold water, **Rhus. Sab.**). *General coldness of the whole body*, with red face, hot head, and twitchings of the limbs. *Chills, with great sensitiveness to uncovering.* (Excessively sensitive to cold air **Camph.**—Chill through and through from the slightest uncovering in warm air, **Thuja**). *Skin icy-cold, and covered with cold sweat, hands and feet livid. Face, hands and feet blue and cold* (**Camph. Verat.**). **Coldness of the limbs.** *Hands and feet extremely cold, bluish and almost immobility and paralysis of limbs* (**Nux** *ness of limbs, Ced.*).

Heat :—With thirst. **Violent fever at noon, returning at midnight; (11 A. M., returning at 11 P. M. Cactus).** Heat of head and face, then coldness of whole body, then general heat, with anguish; sleeps during heat (**Apis Ign.**—Falls asleep during heat and sweats profusely, **Pod.**). Nausea and vomiting in evening followed by violent, anxious heat. Heat over whole body from the least motion (Least motion relieves the heat, **Caust.**). Dry, glowing heat over whole body, with redness of head and face, and coldness and paleness of the rest of the body (**Bell. Opium**). Skin hot and burning, with sweat at same time (**Sepia**). During heat, pains became violent if he put out a finger from under the cover. (Chilly, if she puts a limb from under the cover, **Bary.c. Canth.**). **Covers up closely.** During chill, *heat in head and face*; During the hot stage, *cold feet and legs*; during sweat, *cannot bear to be uncovered*. *Vertigo*; *delirium*; *epileptiform convulsions*, (Hyos.).

Sweat :—*With thirst (Ars. China.). Profuse sweat, with burning in the eyes and dim vision.* During sweat, good appetite, diarrhoea, distension of abdomen, and colic. *Cold sweats over whole body.* Perspiration of forehead and face, *rest of body red, dry and hot.* **Oily sweat (Phos.—as if mixed with oil, China.).**

Tongue :—Clean or whitish-coated, with red

papillæ, or swollen, dry and difficult to protrude.
Juicy fruit tastes dry; food tastes like straw.

During fever, in children, they cry out in sleep; start suddenly, twitch and jerk; eyes half open; pupils dilated; urine suppressed.

Stramonium, like Nux. v., cannot bear to be uncovered in any stage; but not for the same reason. The Nux. patient is cold and chilly, if uncovered in the slightest, even cold on moving in bed; while the Stram. patient is cold, and with the coldness comes immediately violent pain.

CLINICAL.

E. C., aged 28, had sunstroke twice, afterwards was subject for some time to epileptic convulsions, which only occur at present during febrile stage of paroxysm. Has had quotidian ague four or five times in last three months, each time suppressed by Quinine. *Chill* usually began at 9 or 10 A. M., with pain in the head and limbs, great thirst, headache, nausea and vomiting. *Fever* comes on slowly, with congested face, eyes heavy and dry, and general muscular twitchings. During convolution the eyes become bright and staring, body rigid, jaws locked, frothing at the mouth, with sensibility. Duration of paroxysm from five to fifteen minutes, after which he is unconscious of all that transpired. Sometimes three or four spasms in succession. When I saw him, June 2, he had been having chills, followed by convulsions for four consecutive days. Had terrible headache, high fever, and presenting symptoms heralding approaching convulsions. He took iron Stram. tincture in water. In fifteen m-

ness of face and head disappeared, and he was free from pain and conversing freely, as well as any member of the family. He was cured with the single dose.—Fahnstock, Am. Obs., 1872, p. 364.

SULFUR.

Time:—Not characteristic; in regular paroxysms at all periods. Evening predominant; 8, 9, 10 A. M., 10 A. M., lasting till 6 P. M.; 5 to 6, 7 to 8, 8 to 9, and 11 P. M. Evening fever without chill. Paroxysm returning annually (*Ars. Lach.*).

Before Chill:—*Thirst* (*Caps. Eup. perf. Puls.*)—But can only drink before chill and in apyrexia, *Cimex.*).

Chill:—Without thirst. **Frequent internal chilliness.** *Chilliness, with headache in the evening* (*Sepia*), disappearing after lying down. *Chilliness and shivering over whole body, without subsequent heat or thirst* (*Bov.*). Chilliness and rigor, with blue nails, pale face, heavy, giddy head, not relieved by heat of stove, but by lying down. Chilly in open air, as if naked. Shivering on slightest movement in bed (*Nux.*). Coldness transient, of the *nose, hands, feet, chest, arms, back, abdomen.* **Chilliness in the back, in the evening for an hour, without subsequent heat.** **Chilliness constantly creeps from the sacrum up the back, without subsequent heat or thirst,** sometimes relieved by warmth of

stove. **Icy-coldness of the genitals.** Coldness through all the limbs. Hands and feet very cold, with livid, pale face. Shaking chill for half an hour in the P. M., with blue face and cold hands and feet; subsequent heat and perspiration (**Ars.**, **Bell.**, **Rhus.**). Headache, vertigo, delirium. Chill begins in feet, hands, fingers and toes (**Bry.**, **Carbo v.**, **Nat. m.**, **Sep.**).

Heat:—With thirst. *Frequent flushes of heat in the face, with shivering sensation over the body* (**Sep.**). **Burning heat of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet;** or *cold feet, with hot, burning soles; was obliged to put them out of bed to find a cool place.* Heat and redness of the face, with burning in single parts, as on malar bones, around the eyes, ears, nose, mouth. **Orgasm of the blood, and violent burning of the hands.** Alternate heat (of body and face) with chilliness (**Ars. Cal. c.**). Frequent flushes of heat, ending in moisture and faintness.

Sweat:—*Copious morning sweat, setting in after waking.* (Sweat while awake, dry heat when sleeping, **Samb.**). **At night profuse sweat all over the body and restless sleep.** (Sweat all night without relief, **Kali carb.**). Profuse sweat on occiput. *Perspiration on slightest motion or manual labor* (**Bry.**—Sweat on least exertion or every mental effort, **Sep.**). *Profuse sweat when*

walking, reading, riding, writing, talking. Profuse sour night sweats, of a sour, burnt odor (**Lyc.**), vomiting; morning diarrhoea; tenesmus.

Tongue:—Coated white or yellow, which wears off during the day, and becomes red and clean in evening. Bitter taste in mouth in morning; food tastes natural.

Apyrexia:—Great prostration after every paroxysm (**Ars.**). Burning heat on vertex. Weak and faint during the day. Early morning diarrhoea. Feels as if he was just convalescing from a severe illness. Sulfur bears the same relation to chronic cases that Ipec. does to acute, viz.: if the indications for the remedy be not clear and well defined, *sulfur may clear up the case, or completely cure it alone.* Intermittent fever is a terrible searcher after weak organs; and Sulfur is frequently required in all forms of the disease—acute and early, or chronic and later, to combat some latent malady aroused during course of fever.

CLINICAL.

An Old School M. D. passed through a siege of bilious fever last September. Was treated by a brother Allopathist, *secundem artem*; suffered so much as to alarm friends. He recovered seemingly; but after a month's respite, was seized with intermittent fever; had two paroxysms, tertian; suffered much—sent for me. Found the chief symptom to be gastritis that nothing could allay, and *diarrhoea driving him out of bed early in the morning.* Sulf.²⁰⁰, one

powder cured him. In a day or two went to the Mississippi bottom duck shooting; camped out; violated prescribed regimen, declaring he would test the cure; but he not only remained well but gained in strength and health to date, December.—C. P. Jennings,

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Time:—3 A. M., characteristic; 10 A. M., 3 P. M., or 6 to 7.30 P. M.

Fever without chill 10 to 11 A. M., or 10 to 11 P. M.

Cause:—The indication is more certain if the system be contaminated with sycotic or gonorrhœal poison.

Before Chill:—Chilly and weak some time before the paroxysm.

Chill:—With thirst. *Chill beginning in the thighs. Violent shaking chill, for a quarter of an hour, about 3 A. M., followed by thirst, then profuse perspiration all over except on the head. Shaking chill, with much yawning; warm air seems cold and the hot sun does not warm him. Shivering through and through, from the slightest uncovering of the body in warm air.* (Shivering from the slightest contact with the open air, **Nux v.**—Great aversion to cold air, **Camph.**—Chill as soon as he gets out of bed, **T'anth.**). Chilliness every evening from 6 to 7.30, with excessive heat of the body, dryness of the mouth, and

thirst. Chill of *left side of the body*, which felt cold to the touch (**Carbo. v.**, **Caust.**, **Lach.**). About 7 p. m., *shaking chill, beginning in thighs*, with *blueness of nails, chattering of teeth, rapid and difficult respiration*, for half an hour; then *thighs hot, like a glowing coal, with cold hands and feet*; gradually became warm, though had a shaking chill *every time he moved* (**Nux v.**); fell asleep after two hours, and awoke in a profuse perspiration, had to change his shirt eight times up to 3 a. m., with headache and mild delirium and some thirst. Morning headache, chill at 10 a. m., lasting till noon, followed by heat, nausea, *constant one-sided headache*, and repeated bilious vomiting and diarrhoea in the evening. Chill internal, with external heat and violent thirst—chill, then sweat (**Ant. t.**).

Heat:—*With thirst, neither preceded nor followed by chilliness. Sensation of burning heat in the face, which causes neither real heat, redness nor perspiration, with icy-cold hands.* Burning heat only in the face and cheeks, lasting the whole day (**Bell Cal. c.**). Dry heat of covered parts. Heat mornings, chill afternoons. Deadness of fingers (**Ced. Sepia.**).

Sweat:—*Only, on uncovered parts; or all over, except the head.* Sweat, *when he sleeps, stops when he awakens* (Reverse of **Samb.**). *Chill,*

then sweat (Ant. t. Ipec.). Profuse night sweat, staining the clothes yellow, as if saturated with oil (Bell.—as if mixed with oil, China). Sour smelling sweat almost every night (Arn. Lyc. Nat.). Scrotum, perineum and inner surface of the thighs dripping with sweat (Hepar.). Profuse night sweat, so that he changed his shirt several times at night. Congestion of blood to the head.

Tongue:—*Swollen, clean or red, the tip is painfully sore to the touch. Vesicles or blisters on the margin. Bitter, sour taste; had to get up in the night and rinse out the mouth (Nux v.).*

Thuja helped in some cases, where the fever consisted in mere chills, with external and internal coldness (with thirst in same), followed by general sweat, without any previous heat.—Ann. II, p. 398.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Time:—6 A. M. **Characteristic**—certain. Intermittents occurring during cholera epidemics. Chill of nursing children.

Chill:—*With thirst. Daily chill, with violent shaking, vertigo, delirium, nausea, paleness of the face, and spasms. Severe, long-lasting, congestive chill, not relieved by external warmth (Aranea Camph.). Chill, with coldness and thirst, for half an hour, without subsequent heat, with*

great weakness of thighs and limbs (every other day). Internal chilliness running from the head to the toes of both feet, with thirst. Shaking chill, with sweat, at first warm, but soon passes off into general coldness. *Coldness of the whole body, increased by drinking* (**Ars. Caps. Eup. Nux.**); lessened by getting out of bed. (Increased by even putting hands from under bed-clothes, **Bary. c. Canth.**). Coldness at times; heat, with profuse sweat at others. *Chill and heat alternating on single parts, now here, then there, (Puls.).* Great coldness over the back and through shoulders into arms. **Face cold, collapsed.** **Extremities cold.** Coldness in limbs, shoulders and arms, as if cold air were streaming through the bones. *Skin cold and clammy.* Vomiting and diarrhoea. (Nausea, vomiting and purging, **Elat.**). *Predominant external coldness.* Coldness of the feet, *as if cold water were running into them.*

Heat:—With thirst, mostly internal; with no desire to drink. Heat ascends from extremities to head (chill descends). Heat streaming up the back into the occiput. (Chills running in successive waves from sacrum to occiput, **Gels.**). Head hot, dull, confused; first *warm*, then *persistent cold sweat* on the forehead. *Redness and heat of the face; burning and redness in the cheeks*, with contracted pupils and cold feet (**Opium**—With di-

lated pupils, Bell.). Blood runs cold through the veins. (*Rhus*.—runs hot, *Ars*).

Sweat:—Without thirst, which is profuse, cold and clammy (Profuse sweat, with thirst, *Ars. China*). Sweat always with deathly pale face; offensive, bitter-smelling, staining yellow. Easily perspires on every motion (*Bry. Hepar*.). Cold sweat on the forehead; after every stool; after vomiting of mucus. Sweat often begins before the chill and continues through paroxysm until next chill.

Tongue:—Coated white or yellowish brown. Cold, red tip and edges; swollen. Voracious appetite. Craves cold fruits, ice water, juicy food; wants everything cold. Aversion to warm things.

Pulse:—Small, weak, slow, and growing continually weaker during the apyrexia.

Apyrexia:—There is great general exhaustion and rapid sinking of strength; oppression of the chest; deep sighing; face pale and cold, with sweat on forehead. The heart's impulse very weak in the intermission, as well as during the paroxysm; fainting; there are cramps in the stomach, abdomen and limbs; great thirst if much vomiting, and diarrhoea, and vice versa; extremities persistently cold. Skin bluish, cold, inelastic, with deficient re-action.

Like Camphor, the cold stage is so well marked that it overshadows all the others; the hot stage is light and often wanting altogether. When present the temperature is rarely elevated, and is often actually diminished during heat. There is such a general lack of vital heat, and slow and weak re-action, that the patient scarcely recovers from paroxysm ere another begins.

The above makes one of our best pictures of the "sinking," "congestive," or "pernicious" forms of intermittent fever. The patient thinks he will die; and the physician shares his fears. The allopath now resorts to stimulants for the present; and Quinine to prevent the return of future paroxysms. Shall we, on that threadbare plea of pseudo-homœopaths, that "there is not time for homœopathic remedies to act," follow his example? Those are not lacking "in faith," but *in knowledge*, who "desert their colors under fire." The homœopath who knows his *Materia Medica* will *cure such cases* without resorting to "rational" (?) uncertainty. If he do not know his *Materia Medica*, he is justified in resorting to anything to try to save his patient; but the treatment should go by its right name, and the failure to cure should be properly credited. Every homœopath is responsible *for not knowing* what he professes to practice.

"When we have to do with an art whose

end is the saving of human life any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it, becomes a crime."—Hahnemann.

CLINICAL.

CASE I.—Man, aged 30. Has had several chills, every other day. Chill commences with coldness in abdomen, spreading thence all over body, frequent, thin, watery stools; coldness became general, but no shaking; breathing much oppressed and labored; stools become bloody, finally nothing but pure blood running from the bowels steadily (involuntarily); part of time blood thin and bright red, afterwards dark and thick. *Prostration is excessive; speechlessness.* The chill had lasted eight hours and the patient seemed on the point of death. Verat³⁰⁰ in water, a tea-spoonful every half hour, was given. In about three quarters of an hour he began to feel warm; in two hours he was in a quiet sleep. No return of chills. China³⁰⁰ was given twice daily for remaining weakness.—J. G Gilchrist, Med. Inv.—VII, p.79.

CASE II.—“The only remedy with which I have ever succeeded in relieving severe congestion *during chill.* It has more coldness than heat (reverse of Arsenic), cold perspiration and great prostration, and is almost the only remedy that will modify a paroxysm after it has set in.”—C. Pearson, U. S. and S. J., Apr., 1866.

MINOR REMEDIES.

Ethusa :—*Coldness* of abdomen, subjective and objective, with aching in the bowels (**Cal. Meny.**). Cannot bear to be uncovered during sweat (**Acon. Nux.**).

Agaricus :—*Chill* from above downwards; in back as if water were running down; on slightest movement, or from raising the bedclothes (**Nux.**); worse in open air. During heat and sweat, *swollen veins*. *Sweat*, profuse at night, oily but not offensive (**China**). *Weakness and irritation of spine*, which is very sensitive to touch (**Zinc**).

Alstonia :—Paroxysm at 9 or 10 A. M. Thirst before chill and during heat (**China**). *Heat* with headache and backache, and thirst for large quantities of water, which is thrown up, sometimes as soon as it reaches the stomach (**Ars. Nat.**).—E. C. Price, Priv. Com.

Will frequently change an anticipating type to regular, and postpone the day of chill. In chronic cases of Quinia suppression.

Assafetida :—*Chill* every day at 3 to 4 P. M., with cold feet, cold hands, *blue nails*, and *unbearable stitches in the head*. Eructations smelling of garlic.

Baptisia :—In every position, lying speedily becomes painful to parts rested on. Body feels

scattered, cannot sleep because he cannot get pieces together. Inclined to become typhoid (Gels.)

Benzinum:—*Chill from extremities of fingers and toes to chest, head, and vertex. Sweat, at night, copious, general, warm and very exhausting (China). Morning sweat on breast, in axillæ, and on the side not lain upon (Reverse of Acon. Bry. Nit. ac.).*

Caladium:—*Evening chill, with coldness from abdomen to feet and fingers. Sickly sweat, which attracts the flies (Sumbul); sweat relieves all the complaints.*

Canchalagua:—Severe *chill*, especially down the spine. *Sweat causes a shriveling of the fingers and toes, like a washerwoman's (Ant. c. Mer. Verat.). Face, lips, and hands cold.*

Crocus:—Chill in the afternoon, from the back down the legs. During heat, alternate redness and paleness of face, with distended blood vessels (Cham. Ipec.). Thirst with both chill and heat.

Cornus Flor.:—Paroxysm preceded for days by sleepiness, dull, heavy headache, sluggish flow of ideas. Slight exercise causes sweat and great fatigue. During apyrexia, debility and painful diarrhoea. “First, moderate heat, then light perspiration, ending with a crawling sort of chill.

When all the stages seem aborted and the patient says his chills amount to nothing. Weak, languid, loss of appetite. When Quinine seems indicated and you don't want to give it."

Cuprum:—Shaking chill, with icy-coldness, and severe cramps in extremities, and cold, clammy sweat (**Elat. Verat.**).

Cyclamen:—Evening chill, without thirst and *great sensitiveness to cold air and uncovering* (**Bar. c. Cal. c. Canth.**). *Heat* and chill alternately. *Heat* of various parts, with swelling of veins of hands.

Euphorbium:—Constant chilliness over whole body, *with constant sweat, and disappearance of veins of the hands*. *Great heat*, and sensation *as if his clothes and even his body*, were a burden to him.

Lachnanthes:—Body is icy cold, relieved by *hot flat-irons*, but not by external covering (**Caps**); head burns like fire (with thirst) during chill. *Burning heat*, red face *worse on right side*; after heat, *circumscribed dark redness of face, worse on right side* (see **Chel. Sang.**). Flushes of heat, alternating with chilliness. Fever without chill, from 6 to 12 P. M., with red cheeks and red face (*worse on upper part*), with delirium. Sleeps with heat (**Ant. c. Apis.**) *Sweat cold, clammy, with vertigo.*

Lobelia:—Thirst before the chill (**Arn. Eup.**). Chill down the back with heat in the stomach. Shaking chill, *increased by drinking* (**Caps.**). *Nausea relieved by a swallow of water.* Heat light. Sweat copious. Paroxysm from 10:30 A. M. till 12 M.

Laurocerasus:—Violent chills, alternating with burning heat, attended with thirst. Vertigo, stupor and apoplectic symptoms (**Opium**). Chill *not relieved by heat*.

Marum Verum:—During *chill*, yawning and stretching. Chill after eating. During *heat* in the evening, increased exaltation with *great loquacity*.

Paris Quad:—Chill of chest, abdomen, lower limbs, with gooseflesh and yawning and icy-cold feet. *Coldness of entire right side of the body, with warmth of the other side* (see **Rhus**). Fingers alternately hot, and cold as if dead (**Sep.**).

Robinia:—*Chill* as if frozen, or as if the blood did not circulate (**Lyc.**), especially in the afternoon. *Heat, with intense thirst, cerebral congestion, soporous sleep, violent cramps of the extremities, and great prostration.* Headache, pale face, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks (**Lachn.**). *Sweat copious, oily and fetid on the scalp.*

Sabina:—*Coldness of right limb as if standing in cold water.* Flushes of heat in face, rest of body chilly; hands and feet cold.

Stannum :—Chill over whole body at 10 A. M.; hands cold, fingers and tips of fingers dead and numb (**Paris. Q. Sep.**).

Taraxacum :—Great chilliness after eating and drinking (after drinking, **Caps. Lob.**) **Long-lasting chill** at 8 P. M.; *nose, hands and tips of fingers icy-cold. Heat* with redness of the face (**Lach.**). *Sweat*, with thirst; *copious, debilitating night-sweat*; pain in spleen. **Mapped Tongue**; which is covered with a white film, comes off in pieces, leaving dark red, tender and very sensitive spots.

Valeriana :—Chill begins in nape of neck and runs down the back. *Fainting* (In heat when raising up, fainting, **Acon.**). Light chill, followed by long-lasting heat, with thirst. Profuse sweat, worse from exertion, with great heat at same time (**Bell.**).

Chill Commences,

In head, Bar. c. Stan.

- face, Bar. c. Berb Caust. Kreos. Petrol.
- nose, Sulf. Tarax.
- lips, Bry.
- neck, Staph. Val.
- both arms, Bell. Hell. Mez.
- right arm and right side of chest, Mer. per.
- left arm or hand, Carbo. v. Nux m.
- chest, Apis. Carbo. an. Cic. Cina. Sep. Spig.
- back, inter-scapular region, Caps. Polyp. Sarac. Sep.
- back, Arg. m. Bapt. Bov. Cac. Caps. Canth. Dul. Eup. purp. Gamb. Lach. Led. Lyc. Nat. m. Spong.
- stomach, Arn. Bar. c. Cal. c. Meny Mer. per.
- abdomen, Apis. Curare, Calad. Meny.
- upper arms and thighs, Psor.
- upper arms and spreads to chest and back, Ign.
- thighs, Therideon. Thuja.
- between ankles and knees, China. Lach. Puls.
- feet, Apis. Cimex. Hyos. Kali b. Mag. c. Nat. m. Nux. m. "Sarra."
- right foot, Chel. Lyc. Sabina.
- hands and feet, Apis. Bry. Carbo. v. Chel. Dig. Gels. Nat. m. Nux. m. Opium. Sab. Samb. Sulf.
- fingers and toes, Bry. Dig. Meny. Nat. m. Sep. Stan. Sulf.

Chill from extremities to head and face, Acon. Gels.

- from head and face to extremities, Verat. alb.
- of single parts, Amb. Cham. Led. Mez.
- running up the back, Am. m. Eup. perf. Gels. Hyos. Kali. b. Kali. iod. Lach. Mag. c. Puls. Sab. Sulf.
- running down the back, Apis. Coff. Canch. Phos. Stram. Val.

- Chill as if cold water were poured over one, Anac. Arn.
— as if cold water were dashed over one, Ant. t. Bar. c.
 Chel. China. Led. Lyc. Mag. c. Mer. Mez. Rhus.
 Sab. Stram.
— of right side, Bry. Nat. m.
— of left side, Carbo. v. Caust. Elat. Lach. Lyc. Rhus.
— of right side with heat of left, Paris Q. Rhus.
— of one side, either, Puls.
-

Thirst.

During all stages of paroxysm, Bry. Eup. Nat. m.
No thirst in any stage of paroxysm, Ant. c. Ipec. Nit. ac.
Thirst long before the chill, Caps. Eup.

- long before the chill, with vomiting after drinking, Eup.
- before and during chill, drinks much and vomits afterwards, Arn.
- during chill, with red face, Fer.
- only during chill, Carbo. v. Ign. Kali c.
- only during chill, and worse after drinking, Caps.
- only during chill and heat, Cina. Thuja.
- only during chill, and sensation as if cold water were poured on the parts, Led.
- during heat and desire to be covered, as the slightest uncovering causes chills, Nux v.
- during heat, drinks little and often, Ars. Lyc.
- before, not during chill and heat, but thirst again during sweat, China.
- unquenchable during sweat, drinks copiously, Ars. China.
- greatest during sweat, Chin. sulf.
- after sweat, Lyc.

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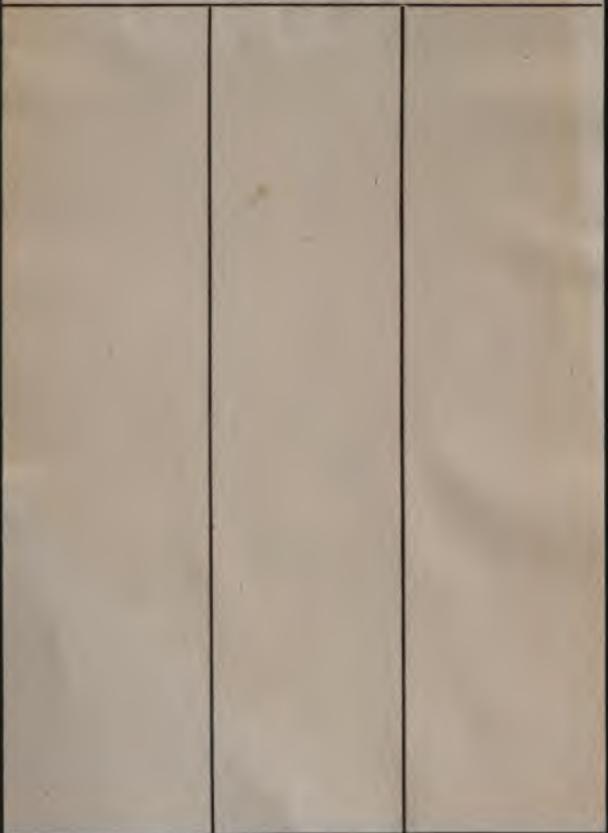






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